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BULGAR RETREAT SPREADS TO FRONT OF SEVENTY MILES

Servians Have Penetrated 30 Miles Deep, Breaking Through Completely

NEW DRIVE BEGUN

British And Greeks Attack Successfully In Lake Doiran Region

ENEMY IS ROUTED

8,000 Prisoners And Hundreds Of Guns Are Captured Already

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 21.—The Allies continue their advance in the Balkans and the Serbs are near Prilep. The Bulgarian retreat has spread over a front of seventy miles and the Servians have advanced more than thirty miles.

The Allies have now captured 8,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns in the Balkans.

An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Our pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians continues. Despite the increasing resistance of the enemy's rearguard, the Servians have reached the middle Vatasha while on the left the Allied troops have crossed the Cerna in the region of Cebren and have captured the high summits of Porta and Dzena.

The Bulgars are setting fire to the villages they are abandoning.

One of their field batteries has been captured intact.

Our airmen are indefatigably bombing and machine-gunning the retreating columns.

British-Greek Drive Started

Paris, September 20.—British and Greek troops are taking part in the offensive in Macedonia near Lake Doiran. Greek, Servian and South Slav troops broke through the Bulgarian line northeast of Monastir and Servian cavalry penetrated for twenty miles. There have been further large captures of material and prisoners. A wide prospect has opened before the gallant Servians. The capture of Zovik is looked upon as being of considerable importance and the Bulgarian forces are in disorderly retreat.

An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Despite a lively resistance, our offensive between the Cerna and the Vardar made progress yesterday.

The Allied cavalry has reached the region of Polosko while the Servians reached the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Dunye and made progress towards Konopishto across the very difficult ground which separates the Belashnitza from the Boshaya.

The French and Greek troops carried the villages of Tushine and Monte, at the foot of Dzena.

We have captured a total of ninety guns.

The Anglo-Greek offensive in the region of Doiran is making progress, despite very violent counter-attacks.

Attack East Of Lake Doiran

London, September 20.—An official despatch from the British headquarters in Salonika reports:

At 5 a.m. on the 18th British and Greek troops attacked westward and eastward of Lake Doiran.

Westward of the Lake they captured the trench system southward of the town of Doiran, advancing our line about 2,000 yards. Heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks regained part of the ground captured on the left but our positions in the sector and right were maintained.

Eastward of the Lake, after a night advance, we carried the enemy's outpost line.

Upwards of 700 prisoners have been counted.

The Greeks fought with great gallantry.

According to the latest news, the Bulgarians have evacuated their positions on a front of seventy miles from Monastir to the Vardar and the Servians have taken 5,000 prisoners and captured sixty guns, including

(Continued on Page 13)

Forced To Resign As German Minister

ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE

Political Upheaval Impending In Berlin; Want Hertling Out

New Government May Include Socialist Ministers; Von Capelle Forced To Resign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Leipziger Tageblatt states that the Government crisis has reached a climax. The majority parties in the Reichstag are firmly resolved for a parliamentary government which will pursue the policy demanded by the seriousness of the situation, independently of Main Headquarters. The Social Democrats have declared their readiness to enter the new government on condition that two or three posts are occupied by Socialists. The decision rests with the Center Party, which meets on Monday.

The newspaper advocates the appointment of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Minister at Copenhagen, as Imperial German Chancellor.

Amsterdam, September 22.—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the German political crisis began with the dismissal of Baron von Kuhlmann, whose successor, Admiral von Hintze, has hitherto been a complete disappointment especially in the affair of the Austrian Peace Proposal. It says that nobody objects to Count Hertling if he is willing to form a Parliamentary Government but if the rumor that Count Hertling refuses to admit Socialists into the Government is confirmed, the German Chancellor would certainly lose the confidence of the Majority Parties. It becomes more certain that the decision rests with the Center.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette admits that Count von Toerring-Jettenbach approached the Belgian Government about peace. He says that Count Toerring is related to the Belgian Royal Family by marriage. He approached the Belgian Government privately, acting from the conviction that Belgium was most interested in a speedy peace.

Amsterdam, September 20.—It is announced in Berlin that Vice Admiral von Behncke has been appointed to succeed Admiral von Capelle as Secretary to the Admiralty. The latter is granted leave.

The Berliner Tageblatt, reviewing Admiral von Behncke's career, recalls the interview he granted to the American Naval Attache at the beginning of 1915, when he declared that the U-boat war must be conducted with due regard to neutral ships, international law and the human lives aboard merchant ships, whether belonging to neutrals or the enemy.

Amsterdam, September 21—The Berlin newspaper Germania says that Admiral von Behncke is not a passionate advocate of ruthless submarine warfare.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant believes that Admiral von Capelle's retirement is connected with with the difficult situation existing between Germany and Spain. Admiral von Behncke's appointment in his stead will considerably strengthen the position of neutrals with regard to submarine warfare.

Attempt To Murder Trotsky Is Failure

Soldier Fires At Him But Misses, Says Message From Kieff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 21.—A message from Kieff via Leipzig states that an attempt to assassinate Trotsky at Kursk failed. A soldier fired at him but missed the mark.

Break Through In Palestine Hailed In London As Decision Of The War In Asia Minor

12-Mile Advance Made, 8,000 Turk Troops Captured And 25,000 More Trapped By General Allenby's Swift Stroke

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—General Sir Edmund Allenby's achievement of "A real break through" is acclaimed by the papers as possibly decisive of the war in Asia Minor. The way to Aleppo may now be cleared and the hopes of the Turks, not merely in Palestine but also in Mesopotamia, ended.

The 25,000 troops which have been cut off by General Allenby are the flower of the Turkish forces.

It is pointed out that the two strokes in the East, this and the Balkans offensive, have been admirably timed as the Germans are unable to give the Turks and Bulgars the least assistance but the papers emphasise that these operations are merely supplementary to the struggle in the West where alone the war can be ended.

Turk Resistance Collapses

London, September 22.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

The resistance of the enemy at eight o'clock on the evening of the 20th had collapsed everywhere except on the Turkish left in the valley of the Jordan. Our left wing, swinging eastward, had reached the line Bidies-Baka-Messudieh Junction astride the railway and roads converging on Nablus from the west.

Our right wing, traversing the difficult country against a considerable resistance, reached the line Khanjibest-Essawies, facing north on both sides of the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

Northward our cavalry, traversing the Field of Armageddon, occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan, where they are collecting the disorganised masses of the enemy troops and transport arriving from the south. All avenues of escape except the fords across the Jordan between Beisan and Jisr-Ed-Damier are thus closed to the enemy.

Eastward of the Jordan the Arabs of Hedjaz had effected numerous demolitions of the railways radiating from Deraa, destroying several important bridges, including one in Yurmak Valley. Accurate figures of our captures are not yet available, but 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, large quantities of horse and mechanical rolling stock have already been counted.

Our air services have inflicted very severe losses on the masses of Turks retreating along the difficult roads.

A German mail-carrying aeroplane landed in the middle of our troops, on fire. The pilot, who at first believed that the place was still in the hands of the Turks, destroyed the machine and its contents before he was taken prisoner.

Attack Surprise To Turks

London, September 20.—Reuter's correspondent with the Army in Palestine, wiring yesterday, reports:

The smashing blow delivered by General Sir Edmund Allenby completely surprised the Turks.

Our operations started during the night by a local attack made by Welsh and Indian troops, who advanced some distance on the right of the Nablus Road and captured 400 prisoners.

The real attack was delivered before dawn after a brief but intense bombardment. General Sir Edmund Allenby directed the blow at the enemy's very formidable right flank, which was quite overwhelmed. Our men penetrated the wire and captured the first trenches before the Turks had time to lay down a barrage opposite the remaining works, some of which were very powerful but were overcome thanks to the gallantry and dash of the Indian troops. In one sector a whole Turkish regiment, with the commanding officer and staff complete, was captured.

Within a few minutes of the launching of our offensive the Turks were streaming eastwards towards Tulkeram.

Turk Positions Rolled Up

Our troops swung round and rolled up the Turkish positions. The enemy made a more serious resistance at

(Continued on Page 8)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TAKES TWO C.P.R. BOATS

Empress Of Japan And Monteagle, Remaining Canadian Pacific Passenger Liners, Commandeered

The two remaining trans-pacific liners of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Empress of Japan and Monteagle, have been requisitioned by the British Government. A cable from Vancouver received by the Shanghai agent yesterday ordered the cancellation of all passenger bookings after the next homeward voyage of the Monteagle.

The Empress of Japan, due in Vancouver Oct. 6, will not return to the Orient, while the Monteagle, which left Yokohama yesterday, will complete the trip to Hongkong and will be turned over to the British Government at Vancouver.

The Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia were commandeered five months ago and the cable yesterday withdraws the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services from the Far Eastern passenger trade.

MINORITY SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN GERMANY

Twelve In Custody As Result Of Industrial Unrest In Saxony

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 22.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Messages received in Amsterdam from Dresden state that twelve leaders of the Saxon Independent Socialist Party have been arrested at Dresden, Chiemnitz and Zwickau as the result of the serious unrest prevailing in the industrial district of Saxony. The German censorship has placed a ban on all details.

NIELSEN OUT OF GAZETTE

Mr. Gordius Nielsen has announced that he is no longer connected with THE SHANGHAI GAZETTE.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED ON SHIPMENTS TO U. S.

Tariff Lowered On Tea, Tin, Waste Silk, Egg Products And General Cargo

Reductions in freight rates on general cargo, tin, tea, egg products and waste silk shipped to the United States from Shanghai have been announced by the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau.

Import restrictions ordered by the United States Government are responsible for the changes.

The steamship companies involved include the Pacific Mail, China Mail, T. K. K., Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, N. Y. K. and O. S. K.

The agreement designates a separate classification "deck cargo." Goods carried under this head will command a freight rate of G.$40 per ton weight or measurement.

The following rates have been reduced: tea, from G.$60 to G.$50 per ton; egg products, from G.$60 to G.$50 per ton; tin, G.$55 to G.$50 per ton; waste silk, G.$60 to G.$50 per ton and general cargo from G.$60 to G.$50 per ton.

BRITISH MONITOR SUNK BY INTERNAL EXPLOSION

One Officer And 19 Men Killed And 57 Are Missing And Thought Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

A British monitor was sunk in harbor on the 16th as the result of an internal explosion. One officer and nineteen men were killed by the explosion and fifty-seven men are missing, presumed killed.

Americans Aid Wounded German

YANKEES AID WOUNDED HUN
© COMM. PUBLIC INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY INTL.

American soldiers, members of the Regimental Aid Station, First Division, lifting a wounded German on to a stretcher for transportation to a base hospital.

WILSON'S VIEW ON PEACE QUOTED IN PARIS PAPER

No Possibility Of Pourparlers Now, He Is Reported To Have Said

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 21.—The Washington correspondent of Le Matin cables that President Wilson, addressing the Allied diplomats and American politicians, explained at length his views concerning peace saying that it was essential to cut short the new attempt at pacifist propaganda.

"We must have an absolute victory. No pourparlers are admissible. Even if Austria is prepared immediately to accept the fourteen peace points I have formulated, the fact remains that we cannot trust our enemies' word and we must have something beyond a verbal promise. It must be made impossible for them to break it."

Paris, September 21.—Austria entreats the Allies not to reject her peace note, saying the offer remains still open and merits less hasty examination while she criticises Mr. Balfour's evidence of the political distress existing in Austria.

Amsterdam, September 20.—A message from Berlin states that the German note replying to the Austrian peace proposal states that the summons of the latter is inspired by feelings of noble humanity to all the belligerents and corresponds with the spirit of peace and conciliatoriness pervading the statesmen and peoples of the Central Powers. The Imperial Government is ready to participate in the proposed unbinding discussions and desires a lasting peace sincerely and earnestly.

London, September 20.—Reuter's agency learns that it is unlikely that the Allies will make a joint reply to the Austrian peace note.

Peking, September 22.—The Cabinet yesterday afternoon discussed the Austrian peace note, which was communicated by the Netherlands Minister, Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland. It was decided to postpone the reply until the receipt of news regarding the attitude of all the Allies. The Foreign Office has been informed by the British Legation that Great Britain has unequivocally rejected the Austrian proposal.

M. Golovatcheff, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Siberian Government, accompanied by two secretaries and two staff officers, arrived in Peking yesterday.

AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS UNFURL THE RED FLAG

Three Mutiny When Ordered To Leave Eastern Front For France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, Sept, 21.—A message from Kieff states that an Austrian regiment at Kovno refused to go to the West front and unfurled the Red Flag. Two other regiments followed its example.

U.S. APPEALS TO WORLD AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Asks Allies And Neutrals To Act To Stop Red Terror In Russia

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 22.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The United States Government, in an effort to align the civilised world against the terrorism in Russia under Bolshevik rule, has directed the American Ambassadors in neutral as well as in Allied countries to ascertain whether the governments to which they are accredited will join in some future action to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilisation regards their present wanton acts.

This proposal to take steps is entirely separate from the conduct of the war so that all civilised nations may register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

The message informs the diplomats that the United States is informed that peaceful Russian citizens in Petrograd and Moscow and other cities are suffering from an open campaign of terrorism. Thousands of persons have been shot without even the form of a trial and the ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity. It is made plain that the United States is acting solely in the interests of the Russian people themselves to aid in the reconstruction of their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 21.—The United States Government has directed its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral also in Allied countries to ascertain whether these Governments will join in some immediate action to impress on the Bolsheviki the aversion with which the civilised world regards their wanton terrorism. According to information received thousands of peaceable Russians in Petrograd, Moscow and elsewhere have been shot without trial and the prisons are filled to overflowing.

Amsterdam, September 20.—At a meeting of members of the Russian Duma and Imperial Council held at Kieff it was resolved to issue a manifesto appealing to all the Governments in Europe to end the Bolshevist Terror.

The Ukrainian Cabinet has decided to send a protest to all countries against the arrest and shooting of Ukrainians in Russia and also to request Germany to protect Ukrainians in Russia.

London, September 22.—Reuter's agency learns that arrangements are in progress for a mutual repatriation of the British and Russian Representatives.

Amsterdam, September 22.—A message from Moscow states that Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has notified neutral Consulates that the Russian Government is still ready to permit the British and French diplomats and Consuls to leave Russia via Finland the moment it has received a telegram from Litvinoff, the Bolshevik Emissary in England, saying that he and his companions have embarked at a British port and a Norwegian Consul has confirmed Litvinoff's departure from England.

The Note adds that the internment of British and French men between the ages of 18 and 48 will cease if Great Britain and France drop reprisals against supporters of the Soviet.

TEMPORARY LULL ON WHOLE FRONT FOLLOWS VICTORY

British And French Engage In Only Minor Local Actions

ARE 'MOPPING UP'

Germans Attack To Free Chemin-des-Dames But Fail

SOME GAINS MADE

Heavy Losses For Enemy Make St. Quentin Notable Defeat

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

The battle in France has quieted for the present. The British and French are engaged in local "mopping up" operations after the notable victory around St. Quentin, one of the great victories of the campaign. German counter-attacks attempting to free the flank of the Chemin-des-Dames failed.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The battle of St. Quentin which is now quieting down has been one of the notable victories of the war and the casualties inflicted on the enemy have been very heavy owing to the close character of the fighting and his sturdy resistance.

The principal sectors of fighting yesterday were round Epehy, where the Alpine Corps continued a stout resistance, and between Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislain, where the 6th Brandenburg division was raked to shreds by our machine-gun barrage.

The villages of Holnon and Lempire have been entirely cleared of small pockets of Germans.

North of St. Helene the Australians pushed on, the Germans being so indisposed to come to grips that only six prisoners were taken.

Divisions Badly Battered

In addition to the 18 enemy divisions engaged on the 18th between Gouzeaucourt and the Somme prisoners have been taken, at least two further divisions, brought from the reserve.

One of these divisions was only withdrawn from Gouzeaucourt a week ago after losing 1,000 prisoners while another was withdrawn from Nesle on September 3 after losing 800. Neither of these units have been refitted or rested.

By the capture of Moeuvres we have not only restored but we have improved our position in this sector. Despite a strong resistance we drove the enemy through the ruins of the village gaining the cemetery and the line of railway. A considerable part of the enemy held out in the village after we got through but being cut off from reinforcements their position is practically hopeless.

Moeuvres' Capture Completed

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The Scots completed the capture of Moeuvres this morning by overcoming the resistance of a party of the enemy which was still holding out in the village.

The enemy delivered a strong local attack northwestward of Hulluch this morning, after a heavy bombardment. We completely repulsed the attack, taking a number of prisoners.

English troops carried out a successful minor operation this morning northwestward of La Bassee and advanced our line on a front of two and one-half miles as far as the villages of Rue-de-Marais and La-Tourelle. They beat off a counter-attack after sharp fighting.

Aviation.—Clouds and a strong wind interfered with work in the air yesterday. We dropped five and one-half tons of bombs on various targets, brought down two enemy machines, and drove down two out

of control. No British machines are missing.

Flying during the night was impossible.

German Attacks Repulsed

London, September 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

On the occasion of the hostile attack against Moeuvres on the 17th a corporal and six men of the 1/5 Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry belonging to the 52nd Division, who formed the guard of one of our posts just north of the village, were surrounded and were believed to have been captured. During the two days in which the Germans were in occupation of Moeuvres this party maintained their position with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. On the night of the 19th-20th, when Moeuvres was re-taken by us, the whole party regained their unit without loss.

Yesterday afternoon fresh attacks against our posts northward of Moeuvres were repulsed.

The enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the neighborhood of Gauche Wood and succeeded in pressing back slightly one of our advance posts northward of the wood.

All night long the enemy made repeated and determined attempts with flammenwerfer and bombs to drive in our positions in this locality. All these attacks were repulsed after hard fighting.

During the night our line advanced slightly northwestward of Bellenglese.

This morning fighting recommenced in the sector eastward of Epehy.

We improved our positions slightly last night westwards of Messines, capturing a German strong point. We made progress south of Ypres.

Germans Announce Reverse

A German official communique reports:

Southward of the Somme we withdrew our advanced troops, thus evacuating Essigny-le-Grand.

The enemy gained a footing on the high ridges westward of Jouy.

A German official communique, in the midst of lengthy claims alleging that the British and French offensive has been repulsed, admits that the Australians have reached the line Bellicourt-Bellenglise.

It is stated that fifteen British and French divisions have been identified on the front of attack.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

In a minor operation this morning eastward of Epehy, English troops successfully advanced our line after heavy fighting.

Strong opposition was encountered at all points and later the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks in considerable strength. Despite this resistance we made substantial progress on the whole front of attack.

In conjunction with this attack the Australians made further progress in a completely successful operation in the Hargicourt sector in which they took prisoners.

Aviation.—Despite low clouds and frequent showers our aeroplanes carried out good work yesterday.

We destroyed sixteen hostile machines and drove down three out of control. Eleven of ours are missing.

During the night we shot down a German two-engine bombing machine.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down two additional hostile machines during the last three days.

A total of 26½ tons of bombs were dropped on Friday.

Successful Attack Near Arras

London, September 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We renewed our attack during the night eastward of Epehy and again made progress, capturing Little Priel Farm and other organised points of resistance and taking a number of prisoners.

We repulsed a local attack southward of Villers-Guislain after sharp fighting. We advanced our line in this sector during the night, taking prisoners.

The enemy again attacked yesterday afternoon at Moeuvres and was repulsed. We improved our positions there and captured some prisoners.

English troops carried out a successful local operation on Saturday night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. We advanced our line on a front of two miles, capturing some prisoners.

We drove off raiders westward of Achieville.

The enemy this morning delivered a local attack northwestward of La Bassee. Fighting continues.

Military experts declare that the front between Arras and La Fere, which is largely held by the British, is strategically the most important part of the Western front and the battle on Wednesday, though fought only upon the outposts of the Hindenburg Line, was a great victory in which the British troops conclusively proved their personal ascendancy over the Germans.

French Enlarge Gains Westward Of St. Quentin

Paris, September 19.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Our troops today continued their attacks in the region westwards of St. Quentin, extending their gains despite the stubborn resistance. We advanced beyond Contescourt, which is ours, and carried Castres.

Southwards we reached the outskirts of Benay.

On the plateaux westward of Jouy the enemy again counter-attacked unsuccessfully. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, appreciably increasing our advance and taking 100 prisoners.

Paris, September 20.—The foremost Hindenburg Line has been reached on a wide front and our gains held against counter-attacks, 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns have been taken.

Southwest of St. Quentin the French have enlarged their gains.

The German General Staff is again trying to hide the effects of the Allied operation on the Western front by attributing imaginary objectives to its adversaries.

Germans Fail To Shake Off French

The official communique issued this evening reports:

We advanced eastward of Essigny-le-Grand and also on Moisy Farm Plateau and captured prisoners.

There was lively artillerying in the region of St. Quentin.

Paris, September 21.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

During the night our troops operating in the region of St. Quentin captured Benay and progressed northward of that village.

We repulsed an enemy counter-attack against Castres.

The artillery on both sides was active in the region of the Plateaux northward of the Aisne.

In Lorraine two German attempts against our posts towards Arracourt and Aucervillers was withbut result.

The official communique issued this evening states that there is nothing important to report.

Paris, September 21.—The Germans have made a great effort to shake the French from their positions on the flank of Chemin-des-Dames. Five of their counter-attacks were repulsed and further progress made.

General Mangin is still conducting elaborate siege operations of the great St. Gobain position. The loss of St. Quentin would break the enemy's center between Flanders and Laon.

Heads American Troops In Siberia

MAJOR GEN. W.S. GRAVES Otwl.

Major-General William S. Graves, until recenfly assistant chief of staff, has been assigned by the War Department to command the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia and has already arrived in Vladivostok.

QUIET ON AMERICAN FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wires today:

A new type of enemy areoplane is reported by our patrols. It is extremely handy to maneuver.

Another, of which only a few have been seen, is an improved Pfalz and is apparently extremely fast.

A captured order deals with the destruction of property. It gives a long list of villages to be burned and says: "It will be remembered that there are means to defile all wells. It is the duty of every man to cooperate in the work of destruction." This document was apparently inspired by the Crown Prince's boast that, though defeated, he had left another desolated district in France behind him.

London, September 21.—The American official communique issued this evening states that, apart from patrol encounters and increased aviation activity in Woevre, the day was uneventful.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for the 20th reports:

Attempts by the enemy to raid our lines at four points in the Woevre district and in the region of the Vosges were repulsed.

Aside from artillery activity in the Woevre district and in Alsace there is nothing to report.

Seven Scot Soldiers Hold Out Two Days Alone In Moeuvres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters features the heroic stand for two days made in Moeuvres by a corporal and six men of the Highland Light Infantry, which is mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's communique.

He says that the incident can only be compared to the fight at Rorke's Drift. The gallant Scotties were rather weak and bleary-eyed when rescued but were able to respond lustily to the tumultuous cheering of their comrades. A regular cordon of corpses around the post told how fiercely they had been assailed. They had practically been without shelter and ceaseless vigilance was necessary to prevent the Germans attaining bombing distance. Although they knew that they were fighting in the midst of the foe they did not despair and their only concern was whether their ammunition would hold out. In any event they had determined not to surrender but when it become impossible to hold the post they meant to make a sortie and try to reach the British outposts.

AMERICAN AIRMEN PRAISED

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the American army in France says that Major General Trenchard, Commander of the British Independent Air Force, in a statement on the importance of aerial work highly praised the American airmen. General Trenchard said that their daring, ability, discipline and organisation could hardly be improved.

ONE KILLED, FOUR HURT IN BOILER EXPLOSION

Fireman Dead And Foreign Engineer Badly Injured In Accident At International Dock

A Chinese fireman was killed, a foreign engineer and three Chinese were seriously injured and another Chinese was slightly hurt when a boiler for a donkey engine exploded at the International Dock, Pootung, shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. C. A. Sorensen was the foreign victim. He was struck down by flying bricks and part of the engine house roof and for a time was believed to be fatally hurt, but at the General Hospital last night it was said he was doing well.

The explosion occurred with terrific force, practically demolishing the boiler house and hurling bricks, fragments of the boiler, the smoke stack and the shattered roof for many yards in all directions. The fireman was killed instantly and Mr. Sorensen, who was some distance away, was buried beneath a rain of bricks and parts of the splintered roof, whence he was removed in what was feared to be a dying condition. It is believed now, however, that his injuries are confined to scalp wounds and general shock. He and the injured Chinese workmen were hurriedly removed to hospital.

The cause of the explosion has not been fixed but it is thought that the fireman may have been tampering with the valves. The boiler was the one used in connection with the sheer legs used in lifting heavy pieces of ship's gear.

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RESIDENCE OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

Anking, Canton, Chao Hsien, Changli, Chaling, Changsha, Chefoo, Chinkiang, hungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hanow, Hinghwa, Huchow, Hwanghsien, acheh, Kaifeng, Kashing, Kiangyin, iukiang, Juchow, Mintsing, Nanking, anchang, Peking, Pootung, Pukow, hanghai, Suining, Sansing, Shenhow, Soochow, Suichow, Weihsien, Yuhu, Wuchang, Taianfu, Yangchow, Yu Yao.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

America, Australia, Canada, China, ngland, French, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, weden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Mr. McAdoo Sounds America's Pledge

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 22.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Secretary of the Treasury, raising the banner for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, which starts next Saturday, said: "We want to prepare to save any expenditure of blood that may be required in this great job for civilisation and humanity and because we are willing to shed our blood we are willing to expend what is of far less consequence—every dollar in the American Treasury we save, or hope to save, from now until eternity. We resolve to liberate France, Belgium and the other oppressed people of the earth. We are resolved that democracy, freedom and civilisation shall not perish from the face of the earth and that no Kaiser or any other kind of despot shall ever again be permitted to menace peace or civilisation."

STRIKE IN GERMAN CITY AS HUNGER PROTEST

Mob Storms Government Building And Forces Governor To Receive Deputation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 21.—The Weser Zeitung reports a one-day strike at Salzburg as a protest against the failure of the authorities to distribute meat, food and potatoes. A mob tried to force its way into the Government buildings until finally the Governor received a deputation of the strikers. Meanwhile the food shops had been pillaged and troops had been called out to restore order.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states that there has been no change in the position of the market. The trade demand is fairly active. Shanghai exchange is still nominally quoted at 5/6 to the Tael but business has been effected at considerably higher rates.

NARROW ESCAPES OCCUR IN QUINSAN ROAD FIRE

Girl Has Hair Burned In Fierce Blaze; Six Outbreaks Since Saturday

A bad fire on Quinsan Road yesterday afternoon in which seven dwellings were more or less badly damaged and a number of foreign inmates had narrow escapes, gave the Fire Brigade a hard two hours' fight and proved the most disastrous of six blazes occurring since Saturday night.

The fire broke out in a temporarily constructed tabernacle at the rear of No. 15 Quinsan Road erected for the feast of the tabernacle and a wedding ceremony. Its cause was peculiarly attributed to the explosion of an electric lamp, a fragment of which is said to have set fire to interior hangings. No. 15 Quinsan Road, occupied by Mrs. M. Nissim; No. 16, occupied by J. I. Jacob; 14 and 17, occupied by Messrs. J. M. de Senna and E. I. Jacob, and Nos. C.1414, C.1413 and C.1412 were all more or less badly damaged and the young daughter of Mr. J. I. Jacob had her hair badly singed in escaping. Other inmates barely escaped injury. It was at first reported that the child was trapped in No. 15 and an exciting search was made by the Brigade but the report proved erroneous.

Ten shops on the ground floor and as many dwellings on the first floor were damaged by fire and water last night when the Fire Brigade responded to the sixth alarm in 24 hours.

Last night's blaze started in a barber shop on Hoopeh Road between Pakhoi and Chekiang Roads and endangered the entire block. Lines of hose were trained on the blaze from the three streets and after a half an hour's hard work, it was brought under control. The alarm was sounded shortly before ten o'clock.

Germany And Austria Disagree On Poland

Berlin Rejects Vienna's Solution And Negotiations Are Without Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says that the negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary regarding Poland are still without result. Germany, as before, rejects the so-called Austro-Polish solution.

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U.S. FORCES OVERSEAS NEAR 2,000,000 MARK

Embarkation Of Troops For All Front Has Exceeded 1,950,000

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Addressing the Senate Military Committee, General March, the Chief of Staff, announced that the embarkation of American troops for all fronts overseas had passed 1,950,000.

General March said that the military news during the past week from all points was satisfactory. On the Lorraine front the enemy is hurriedly perfecting a new line in front of the Americans. The new line stretches twenty miles from Maizeray to Vandieres, on the Moselle. The Americans are ten miles from Metz and an equal distance from Confians.

General March read a telegram citing a general order issued by Major General Reid, commanding the Fifteenth Scottish Division of the British army, praising the First Artillery Brigade and the First American Division of Regulars for its work in co-operation with the Scottish troops. General Reid said that the 150th and Fifteenth had never received such perfect assistance in taking-over operations, although it was realised that the American Division then must have been under stress and strain and had suffered severe casualties.

Washington, September 21.—General March announces that the embarkation of troops for all front overseas now exceeds 1,950,000.

Washington, September 22.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton March, Chief of Staff, summarising the situation on the battlefronts as continuously good during the week, said:

"On the West front our new line in Lorraine was quickly stabilised. The enemy is hurriedly strengthening a line of defense which lies a mile or two in front of our new line on a front of about twenty miles from near Maizeray to the river Moselle at Vandieres. We are ten miles from Confians and twelve from Metz.

"In Picardy the British and French have renewed their advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front towards the old Hindenburg Line. In spite of the concentration of enemy forces in that sector they are making steady progress and the enemy is reported to have lost heavily.

"It is officially confirmed that a thousand prisoners have been captured on the plateau northeast of Soissons and the French have continued to force back the enemy until they are within half a mile of the junction of the Maubeuge road and Chemin-des-Dames and within ten miles of Laon, which is being shelled."

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.5 and the minimum 58.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.6 and 69.8.

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SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS AS A WHOLE

Political Struggle Unabating In Acerbity And Military Leaders Are Nonplussed

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 21.—The Vladivostok Siberian Government has resigned in a body.

Vladivostok, September 21.—Generals Gaida, Vologodsky and Colonel Semenoff are extremely non-plussed at the acerbity of the political struggle which still, without abatement, permeates all the activities of this town.

The Exchange Committee, the Trade and Industrial Unions and the Cadet organisations are presenting an ultimatum to Vologodsky tomorrow to receive General Horvath into the Omsk Cabinet.

Taking advantage of the proclamation of martial law, the Russian Commandant of the town issued an Order to remove the leading spirit of the so-called "Collegium of Seven," which consists of the heads of the various Government institutions and which was established here to control the Siberian Government. When the Order was presented to General Gaida to countersign he wrote, "I command that he shall be retained in office." General Gaida is as relentless in matters of political intrigue as he is towards the Bolsheviki.

The question of flags has created much bitterness here. The Siberian Government, the Town Council and the Zemstvo favored the use of the Revolutionary flag, which is all red, and the new Siberian green and white flag. The propertied classes took umbrage and demonstratively displayed the Russian tricolor while they denounced the want of national spirit of their adversaries. Today the Revolutionary flag has been removed from their institutions.

An official telegram from Omsk announces that the Executive Committee there has reintroduced the death sentence in West Siberia for desertions and other categories of military and civil crimes.

Harbin, September 21.—The Social Revolutionary Alexievsky has organised a government of the Amur district in which he is Prime Minister while Radionoff, Gamoff and Nikitin are members.

On account of the shortage of rolling stock passenger traffic between stations in Manchuria and Chita has stopped for the time being. The despatch of trains with troops, however, is going on without delay and all military traffic is uninterrupted.

Tokio, September 20.—War Office official. 1,500 armed Austrian and German prisoners from Blagovestchensk reached Heiho, on the 18th. They were disarmed and Japanese and Chinese troops are guarding them.

Ataman Gamoff's detachment of Amur Cossacks, which has long been waiting the opportunity, has entered Blagovestchensk accompanied by the main force of Japanese cavalry.

Tokio, September 21.—War Office official. Mogotia was entered on the 17th and our forces are advancing on Taptzgal, where there are 600 of the enemy.

General Yamada, advancing eastward, aeroplanes over the vicinity of Pojarkov and Blagovestchensk on the 17th and 18th.

The Austro-Germans and Bolsheviki have been completely driven out of Blagovestchensk, the authority of the municipal authorities restored and peace prevails. The Japanese are meeting with an enthusiastic reception everywhere.

British Army To Use The 24-Hour Clock

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 21.—A new British Army reckoning will be enforced from September 30 when the continental system of a twenty-four hour clock will be brought into use throughout the British Army.

U.S. REFUSES TO SEND FOOD TO NETHERLANDS

Cannot Send Supplies So Long As Holland Is Intimidated By Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 21.—The State Department notifies that so long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy her shipping, there can be no arrangement for supplying her with American foodstuffs the same as other neutrals.

This notification arose through Holland's appeal for food supplies from America while 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping are lying idle in European ports.

The State Department hopes that the Netherlands Government will open the way for a general resumption of trade by removing the embargo on the movement of her ships.

THREE FOREIGN POWERS' REPLIES ARE AWAITED

Decision On Forbidding Export Of Silver From China Held In Abeyance

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 21.—Neither of the three Governments whose replies are still awaited have yet given any indication whether they agree to the proposed prohibition of the export of silver.

It is understood that the Japanese Government has referred the matter to the Ministries of Finance and Commerce, which have not yet furnished a reply to the Government.

Sign Peace In Berlin, Says Northcliffe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 20.—In a speech to the officers and men of the Newfoundland Forestry companies Lord Northcliffe said the world will hold German railways and mines as part payment for the horrible destruction of cities, villages and churches in France and Belgium. Peace will be dictated by the Entente in Berlin, town for town, jewel for jewel, picture for picture, Germany must pay full compensation.

Unity Of All Creeds, Is Plea Of Cardinal

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter addressed to the Diocese at Baltimore, asked that all differences in creeds be cast aside and the Catholics work side by side with other religious organisations for the common good, thus making our Army victorious.

Obituary

Mr. J. R. Ragg

The funeral services of the late Mr. J. R. Ragg, of Shipping and Engineering and late second officer. China Navigation Co., took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Rev. Charles E. Darwent officiated. The pallbearers were Captain A. Somerville, representing the China Navigation Co., Messrs. P. C. Rielley and T. D. Davy, representing the paper Shipping and Engineering, Captain H. Troubridge, Captain L. D'Oliveyra and Mr. P. Fuwick.

The sudden death of Mr. Ragg was a shock to his many friends in shipping circles. Though his heart was somewhat weak, Mr. Ragg was muscular and athletic and his indisposition recently was considered by many as not serious. He was only 27 years old and was unmarried.

The late Mr. Ragg was born in Leicestershire, England, served his time on the sailing ship Dumfermline and was sometime in South American and in Australia. Later he was connected with the Hongkong water police, of which he was one of the most popular members. About ten months ago he received his second officer's certificate and was immediately appointed to that capacity by the China Navigation Company. He left the service in July on account of his health and joined the staff of Shipping and Engineering.

'Ladies From Hell' In Action

"Ladies from Hell." That is the name given by the Huns to the kilties because of their relentless fury in battle. The photo shows a pair of Highland sharpshooters making their way through a street to a vantage point. under a veritable storm of machine-gun bullets from the Boche guns.

Districts Mapped Out For Liberty Loan Work

Campaign Committee Assign Sections Of City To Members For Canvassing Subscriptions

Members of the Campaign Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan have been assigned their respective districts throughout the city for the campaigning which is to start next Saturday. The central district has been divided up into blocks while larger districts have been plotted in the other sections of the city so that the workers may reach every American.

A final meeting of the Campaign Committee before activities officially begin will be held at Liberty Loan headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, at 5 p.m. on Friday.

Following is the list of districts with their respective workers:

Section 1—Bounded by Avenue Edward VII—Honan Road-Canton Road-Bund: Messrs. E. H. Dodge, G. A. Roper, R. L. Mooney.

Section 2—Canton-Szechuen-Foochow-Bund: J. D. Gaines, J. J. Keegan, W. S. Leonard, F. D. Drake.

Section 3—Foochow - Szechuen-Hankow-Bund: F. G. Boulon, W. Yost.

Section 4—Hankow-Szechuen-Kiukiang-Bund; R. B. Nichols, E. S. William.

Section 5—Kiukiaug - Szechuen-Nanking-Bund: H. O. Hashagen, H. J. Sheridan.

Section 6—Nanking-Szechuen-Jinkee-Bund: C. R. Tichenor.

Section 7—Jinkee - Szechuen - Peking-Bund: R. D. Bunn, J. S. Dolan.

Section 8—Peking-Szechuen-Soochow-Bund: I. R. Green, R. W. Gilmore.

Section 9—Canton - Honan - Foochow-Szechuen: F. J. Twogood, P. E. Green.

Section 10—Foochow-Honan-Hankow-Szechuen: E. A. Ericson, F. D. Smith.

Section 11—Hankow-Honan-Nanking-Szechuen: G. F. Ashley, T. B. Brown.

Section 12—Nanking-Kiangse-Soochow-Szechuen: F. J. Raven.

Section 13—Nanking-Honan-Soochow-Kiangse: R. W. Squires.

Section 14—All the Settlement west of Honan Road, south of Soochow Creek and north of French Concession boundary line: H. P. Sailor. H. Gulick.

Section 15—French Concession: J. B. Powell, J. H. Black.

Section 16—Hongkew, north of Soochow Creek: W. C. McRae, M. C. Shirley, H. R. Snyder.

Section 17—Missionary Section: C. M. Caldwell, C. L. Boynton.

Section 18—Pootung: W. I. Eisler.

Section 19—United States Post Office: N. E. Lurton.

Section 20—Special: A. B. Hykes.

At Liberty Loan headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, Messrs. W. Morris, N. A. Thompson.

Herzegovina, Croatia And Bosnia Combined

Made Into One Province Under Austrian Rule With Count Tisza As Head

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official despatch from Switzerland says that Bosnia, Herzegovina and Croatia are to be formed into a single provincial government under the Austro-Hungarian Empire with Count Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, at its head.

Japan Abandons Hope Of Saving Kawachi

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 21.—The Ministry of the Navy announces that the re-floating of the battleship Kawachi has been abandoned.

OCTOBER 5 WOMEN'S DAY

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—In recognition of the war work which is being done by millions of American women, Secretary MacAdoo has designated Saturday, October 5, for observance in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign as "Women-in-War-Work Day."

4th French War Loan Is Favorably Launched

Government Will Accept Russian Coupons In Payment Of Half Subscriptions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 20.—The Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, is floating the Fourth French War Loan at a most propitious moment. Though not ended, the war is won and victory is now in sight. There is an abundance of money in the market at the present time. The French Government has decided to accept as cash, to the extent of half the amount of any individual subscription, Russian coupons for 1918 already due, indicating the rock-like confidence of the French Government in the ultimate re-establishment of Russia's finances.

Germany Cuts Down Garrison In Poland

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A message from Cracow states that as the result of recent military events on the Western front the Germans are cutting down the garrisons heretofore maintained in Poland and are sending the troops to the front. This reduction of the forces of occupation affects even the smallest garrison. In some places the ordinary detachment of twenty men had been reduced to two or three.

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RELENTLESS U. S. RING WIPED GERMANS OUT

How The Americans Finally Took Seringes Depicted By English Correspondent

London, July 31.—Yesterday was a day of hard in-and-out fighting on the American front, telegraphs the Reuter's correspondent on the front north of the Marne, who says the final capture of Seringes by the Americans was an especially creditable achievement.

After the Americans took the village on Monday, the Germans made no infantry attack on the place, but kept up a constant artillery and machine-gun fire to drive them out. This continued all day Tuesday, and toward evening the enemy seemed to think that the spirit of the defenders might be broken. Then they began to emerge from the Nesles forest in a way that seemed to forecast a fresh attempt to take the village. Of the fighting which followed the correspondent writes:

"The Americans, after three days of to-and-fro fighting through villages, had learned subtlety and were determined to have a real fight to a finish. They consequently withdrew as if retiring from Seringes and the Germans crept down from the high ground, convinced that they had their opponents beaten. Then additional German troops came pouring on until the town was occupied as it never had been before.

"But as the new occupants began to organise their defenses they found that bullets appeared to be coming in from three sides of the village, and it was not long before they discovered that the Americans, while withdrawing from the front of the town, had begun an encircling movement on both sides, thus forming a ring almost completely around it.

"Then came tragic fighting. The Prussian Guard had voted not to surrender and their opponents were just as anxious to see the thing through. It was an affair of small arms, but the Americans proved better shots and slowly picked off men here and there.

"Then the Americans began to advance and slowly their encircling ring closed about the village. As the ring drew closer and the defenders saw their doom approaching, they redoubled their fire, but still the Americans came on unfalteringly like a storm or the unavoidable stroke of fate.

"When the Americans reached the precincts of the village their fire ceased and, with one wild yell, they closed with the foe. The fierce uproar suddenly gave place to a strange silence as man grappled with man. Only the clash of steel on steel and the groans of the stricken could be heard.

"The issue was never in doubt for an instant. At this kind of fighting the American is more than equal to any Prussian Guardman, and in a little more than ten minutes all was over. Except for a few prisoners, every German in the village had breathed his last. Such was the final capture of Seringes.

"During the night the enemy twice attempted to retake Sergy, but each time he was repulsed with heavy losses. Then he made a fierce assault on Meurcy farm, east of Seringes, which piled with the dead, which he had left there the day before, when every man defending it died at his post. There again the enemy was unsuccessful, though not until steel had crossed steel in the big farm yard and the heaps of German slain had been doubled in the ruins about it.

"This was classic fighting, indeed—man against man, and the better to win. There was no call for quarter. The pride of the professional soldier was up against the pride of the freeman, both preferring death to surrender.

"Later in the morning the fighting extended still further eastward, and in every case the Germans who attacked were annihilated. Later came the attack of Seringes and an attempt at the same time to drive the Allies from Hill 187, west of Seringes.

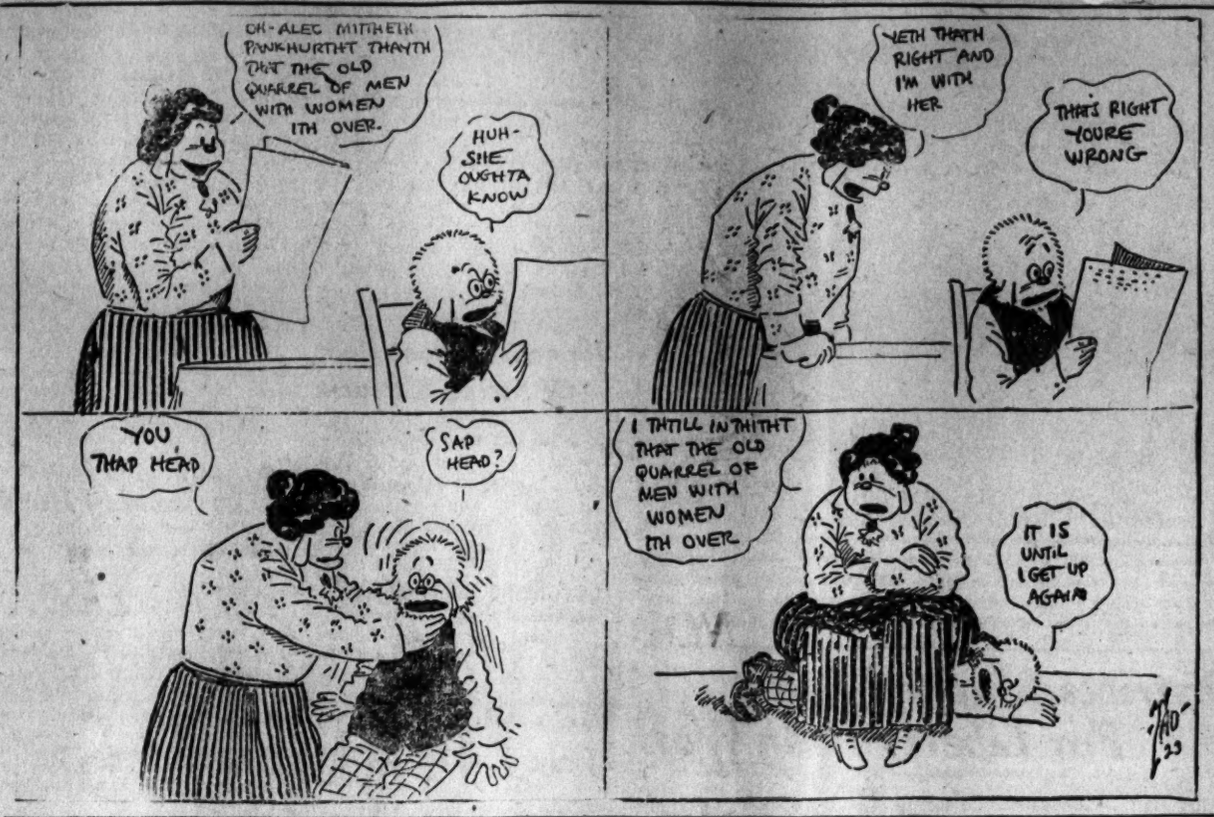
"There for the first time since the Allies crossed the Ourcq the Germans may be said to have definitely taken the offensive.

"All through the day's fighting the enemy's airplanes attempted in the most daring manner to assist in the battle. Early in the morning six enemy planes succeeded in penetrating as far as La Croix Blanche farm near Le Fere forest. They swooped down close above the roads in the valley and fired upon Allied troops.

"Members of the Prussian Guard, who were taken prisoner, state that their orders were to hold the line at all costs, and well they obeyed. All three of their battalions were apparently in the line on this memorable day, which ended everywhere in victory for the Allies, although there was no great gain of ground.

"During the following night ground near Cierges was captured by the Americans. This advance will make it possible for the troops in this sector to join hands with the conquerors of Sergy and Seringes."

JUDGE RUMMY By Tad


OH-ALEC MITHETH PANKHURTHT THAYTH THAT THE OLD QUARREL OF MEN WITH WOMEN ITH OVER.
HUH-SHE OUGHTA KNOW
YETH THATH RIGHT AND I'M WITH HER.
THAT RIGHT YOURE WRONG
YOU THAP HEAD
SAP HEAD?
I THTILL INTHITHT THAT THE OLD QUARREL OF MEN WITH WOMEN ITH OVER
IT IS UNTIL I GET UP AGAIN
TAD '23

SUMMER FURS FOR MEN

Suggested Retaliation For The Aggressions Women Have Made

The girls are taking more and more away from the men, and pretty soon the male sex will not have anything left it can call exclusively its own. The girls are wearing the men's styles in shoes, and shirtwaists closely imitating shirts, with men's collars and ties on them. They are wearing straw hats strikingly like those in the haberdashery windows.

When the country got into the war the men attained a short start by enlisting or enrolling at training camps. But even the uniforms remained theirs only a short time. The girls are wearing them now, and far be it from us to suggest that they don't look well and sit well. Nobody begrudges the girls anything they see fit to appropriate from the male wardrobe, but if they think reprisal is beyond our reach then they are in danger of being rudely jolted.

Summer furs for men is the logical answer to the high-handed raid the girls have so coolly carried out. Skirts and furs are about the only things the girls wear now that they haven't abstracted from among our possessions, and of the two the furs are more distinctly feminine.

Given an intrepid leader, the men can execute a foray which will teach the girls a lesson. We don't know how a fur piece feels on a hot July day, and if it feels like it looks we don't care to know. But if the girls can wear them and look so happy, then the men can manage it somehow.

If a girl thinks she lookes well in a man's sailor hat and a pair of underslung, heavy shoes designed for man's assertative and unbeautiful feet, she could not consistently criticise the action of the men should they decide to take up the Summer furs. For all we know, who never wore one, a Summer fur may be a luxuriously cool addition to the costume. It keeps the sun off, surely, and it may be that fur keeps the heat out in Summer as it prevents it escaping in Winter.

The Summer fur aside from all consideration of revenge or retallation, would be a blessing to the man who wilts a half dozen starched collars a day and to the man who is sensitive in regard to a conspicuous Adam's apple. The girls never have defended themselves when we have derided the Summer furs. Perhaps they are not hot and cumbersome and foolish after all. We can try them out, at any rate. If we like them, we can keep on wearing them, and then we'll have only half as much money to buy Summer furs for the girls. In that event revenge for the purloining of our raiment will be complete.—*Newark News.*

FOOD AFTER THE WAR

Economists Foresee Need Of An Adjustment Of The World's Supply

That the end of the war will not see the question of world food supply automatically adjusted is realised everywhere among economists, and another reminder of the struggle ahead of us comes in the resignation of Lord Lee, British Director General of Food Production. Lord Lee, an exceptionally cautious official, leaves his post because he believes the British Cabinet has become careless on food matters, particularly in reversing its policy with respect to the 1919 plowing program to insure future grain production, and the reduction of powers formerly vested in the Agricultural Committee. Lord Lee contends that the submarine peril has not been sufficiently overcome to warrant relaxation of effort, and that the utmost all nations can accomplish by way of preparation for future grain production will be none too adequate for the post-bellum food needs of Britain and the rest of the world. He does not wish to be associated with an administration that has made what he believes to be a serious mistake.

There is considerable sound sense it seems to us even at this distance from the peace times yet to come, in the attitude of the British Director of Food Production, if only on the principle that the utmost that can be done is always the safest policy. That is the military policy of all the democratic nations now at war, and throughout all departments of civil life it should unquestionably be the rule. For lack of another word that is adequate, and in spite of its rather disgusting associations of the last four years, we will use the word efficiency to define our meaning. The submarine peril cannot safely be considered entirely disposed of until the last German U-boat is known to have been sunk, and the builders are known to be unable to produce more. We cannot safely assume that crop production will be restored to normal after peace until the returning soldiers have become placed in their future civil pursuits. How many will go in for agriculture, how many will take up industrial work, none can know at this time. Conceivably many thousands of farm lads from this and other countries will find the colorless life of a farmer exceedingly unattractive after the tremendous adventure they have been through. We hope, and believe, that the fields will be quickly manned again after the war. But no man can with the assurance that is absolute say that they will.

One of the encouraging factors in the situation is the discipline the civilian populations have so far experienced, and will yet experience, in the matter of food consumption. All the peoples of North America and Europe have learned to make less food go a longer distance. The gallant little mothers of the homes have tirelessly experimented in their kitchens with all manner of substitutes for wheat and most of us have forgotten the taste of all-wheat bread. The dog observes a marked difference in the quality of the bones he is given—they do not have as much meat attached as of yore. The garbage man handles much less tonnage than heretofore. Meanwhile the health of the American, British and French people continues robust. We are not hurting ourselves by dining less elaborately and cooking less extravagantly. Conditions appear to be different in Germany, where for sheer lack of food elements with which to construct the dishes that supply the body nourishment a new kind of synthetic food production, involving chemical science, has come into being. The Germans, notoriously heavy eaters of rich food, are not doing well with their chemical substitutes, we hear from time to time and the death rate has enormously increased. Yet even these people, in whatever social or political condition they emerge from this war, will demand less food than heretofore for the reason that they have had a salutary lesson in the simple art of living on less food than had been their custom. World food production will assuredly not have to be maintained on the pre-war scale in future.

But that some of the great food producing countries will have to produce on a hitherto unheard of scale we do not for a moment doubt. It will be vital that the European industries be restored, and man-power will be in tremendous demand. England and France, and poor, wrecked Belgium, face a mighty task of rebuilding that which has been destroyed and reviving that which has been abandoned during the war. America must help this work with all the food that can be produced, thus to release men from the fields of England and France if necessary for the reconstruction of the industries. A certain amount of farming must go on too, in England and France, and Lord Lee wants the fields in shape for it. We believe he is right in his position.—*Sioux Falls Press.*

INTERESTING COMPARISON

Suggestive Likenesses and Differences Between Our Two Great Wars

On Thursday, July 25, the war of 1914-8 in Europe had lasted exactly as long as the war of 1861-5 in the United States. The two periods are each four years in duration.

Between the two wars exist likenesses and differences that should prove suggestive and instructive to Americans of the present generation. Our civil war found the combatants in much the same situation of preparedness on one side and relative unpreparedness on the other as Europe's war found the opposing belligerents. McCann, a historian of the war of 1861-5, records the preparation of the Northern commonwealths for war in terms that closely apply to those of England in 1914-5 and of America in 1917-8. But when he speaks of the "gigantic proportions" of the Federal Army in 1861 and we find that the number given is 250,000 men, then we see that the phrase has acquired another meaning, for 250,000 soldiers now are not much more than a corporal's guard in modern armies.

In 1861, as in 1917, the problem of ships was the first and most urgent problem. The North had proportionately the same need fifty-seven years ago as all America and Europe last year; the same fear of not solving the shipping problem; the same strenuous struggle to bring armies, navies, and mercantile marines to full strength and maximum activity.

Europe's war began on an eastern and a western front. So did ours. German Generals aimed to capture Paris capital of France, as American Federal Generals aimed at Richmond capital of the Southern Confederacy. Our Generals had to wait four years before effecting the capture, and at this writing it appears as if German Generals would wander in the wilderness forty years and then fail to enter the promised land.

The end of Europe's first year of this war saw dejection on the part of the defensive. Similarly, the first years of our civil war brought little but gloom to the North. Before this war was a year old Kitchener said it would last at least three years more. At the close of the first year of the war of 1861-5 Sherman declared that it would take years more for the North to win. In 1862 the Confederacy reached the height of military efficiency, and in 1915 Germany swept the Slav before it. During the third year of our civil war the North began to see light, and in the third year of this war the Entente began to gain military strength.

The fourth year brought unity of chief command to the North in 1864 and to the Entente armies in 1918. That was the vital factor then, and probably will be now. Grant had all his Generals and armies perform team work toward a single center, and Foch works out the strategy of surrounding and closing in upon the enemy.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Can't Read Their Own Fortunes

"San Francisco Police Raid Fortune Tellers."—Headline. One of the things we have never been able to understand is why fortune tellers, seers, prophets, and necromancers are never able to forecast activity on the part of the police.—*Rochester Post Express.*

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DUTCH STATES GENERAL IS CONVOKED BY QUEEN

Sovereign Promises To Execute Policies To Relieve Burdens On People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 19.—The Queen, opening the States General, expressed her sympathy with the extraordinary distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the Netherlands, referred to the increasing seriousness of the economic difficulties owing to causes arising from the war, reiterated the neutrality of Holland but its firm resolve to defend its independence against all aggressors and said that all reasonable efforts would be taken to lessen the burden of mobilisation and also to secure equality in the distribution of necessaries while full attention would be devoted immediately to strengthen dislocated commerce and industry in Holland and the colonies after the war.

A limitation of the expenditure on defenses was necessary. New legislation would include the establishment of a Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences and a Department of Labor and the draining of the Zuyder Zee.

In the Indies the fight against the alcohol and opium habits would continue with energy and the organisation of a colonial military force based on the economic development of the population would be undertaken.

BRITISH LABOR AFFIRMS WILL TO FIGHT TILL END

Not For Peace Till France And Belgium Are Free Of Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—A feature of the Labor Conference today was the severe castigation administered to a British delegate who asserted that the Allies are warring for imperialistic aims.

Mr. Sidney Webb emphasised that this delegate was not speaking for the British delegation, the vast majority of whom strongly favored the continuance of the war to victory.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, President of the National Union of Railwaymen, also denounced the delegate's speech, which he emphasised did not represent the views of British labor. There could be no ending to the war until the Germans had voluntarily or compulsorily cleared out of France and Belgium. It was never intended to leave Germany a free hand in the East. British labor would fight to the end for its war aims.

The report of the War Aims Committee was adopted.

The report expressed the unqualified determination of labor to help the Allies drive the Central Powers out of the occupied territories, supported President Wilson's fourteen propositions and demanded direct official representation of the working-classes at the peace conference.

It was decided to hold a World Labor Conference at the same time and place as the peace conference.

Objections were noted to secret diplomacy and secret treaties.

Mr. Bowen, an American delegate, notified the conference that in the event of holding a future Inter-Allied Conference at which delegations from the enemy countries would be present the American representatives would not take part.

Recruiting Period Extended In Ireland

Time Given Until October 15 For Volunteering Before Conscription Is Enforced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—It is officially announced that the recruiting period in Ireland has been extended from October 1 to October 15. Should recruiting fail and conscription become necessary, the preliminary steps to enforce conscription can only be taken when Parliament is sitting and therefore they cannot be taken before October 15.

CHURCH FOR WAR TO VICTORY

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Methodist State Convention has telegraphed to President Wilson urging the prosecution of the war "to the point of an unconditional surrender by the Germans."

FRENCH SHIP TORPEDOED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 20.—The steamer Amiral Charner (4,604 tons) which was transporting horses and material from Bizerta to Malta, was torpedoed and sunk on the 13th. Of 174 persons on board, six perished.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

Rowing Club Notes

The Rowing Club is a busy place these days as the Autumn regatta approaches. Especially is there activity among this year's crop of griffins, who are turning out regularly and evincing keen interest in training. As a result it is expected that many of the new men will contend with present Junior-Senior and Senior oarsmen for positions in the International boats next spring. The big turn-out of griffins is welcomed not only on account of its furnishing more "subs" but because it creates competition and consequently improves style in rowing.

About forty griffins have expressed their willingness to row and of this number the following men have formed crews and have been training for the past past two weeks:

J. H. Johns, A. P. Goldman, I. D. Macdonald, J. B. Brown.

W. M. C. Woodfield, P. S. Page, N. White, R. S. Haskell.

J. J. Brooks, C. H. Core, R. S. K. Irvin, C. E. Kline.

T. C. Pearson, R. O'Brien, I. Zellensky, C. F. Holland.

Although the "Griffins" will take premier position this year, the "Hong Fours" promise some keen competition. The "Ewo Four" has been training regularly for the past two weeks and exhibit the right spirit for success. Their boat will probably be picked from the following:

P. C. Mansfield, R. O'Brien, I. Zellensky, T. C. G. Pearson, D. Campbell, T. R. Macdonald.

Another very strong and promising boat will be entered by the S. M. Police under their experienced and able stroke W. Moore. Prospects are: W. C. Woodfield, P. S. Page, N. White, W. Moore.

The following Hongs also have Fours under consideration:

Asiatic Petroleum Co., British American Tobacco Co., Butterfield and Swire, Great Northern Telegraph Co., Andersen, Meyer and Co.

For the S.V.C. versus Fire Brigade, the Deluge Company has not lost time in getting together and has entered four experienced carsmen. Their entry of H. P. B. Jones, H. F. Merrill, A. D. Stewart and J. J. Evans should be an incentive for the Hongkew Company, American Company, S.V.C., Maxim Co., Engineers and others to get busy.

S.R.A. SHOOTS IN OCTOBER

The Shanghai Rifle Association will hold two important competitions during the month of October—the "All-Comers" rifle championship and the Shanghai Charity Cup competition.

The "All-Comers" is open to all Shanghai residents and any government rifle, ammunition and sight will be allowed. It will be held Saturday afternoon, October 5 and Monday morning, October 7, being shot in two stages. The first stage will be fired from the 200, 300 and 500 yard ranges, seven scoring shots at each distance. The final stage will be shot at 800 and 1,000 yards, fifteen scoring shots at each. The entrance fee is $2.

The Shanghai Charity Cup competition will be held on Monday, October 14 and is open to all members of the Defense Forces of Shanghai, including S.R.A. members. The entrance fee is $1, post entries $2, and the whole of the proceeds, over expenses, will be given to the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America.

Mr. T. T. Chow has presented the Rifle Association two valuable cups, proceeds from competitions for which will also be given to war or charity funds. The committee of the Association will meet this week to decide the conditions and names of the competitions.

Shanghai Golf Club

Following were the cards turned in for the Shanghai Golf Club monthly Cup competition, 18 holes, Medal play, which took place Saturday and Sunday:

C. E. Harber	85	10	75 tie
H. M. Gorton	93	18	75 tie
W. E. Leckie	88	12	76
A. H. Blagden	92	16	76
A. Grey	80	1	79
E. M. Ross	85	6	79
G. N. Steiger	89	9	80
R. S. Ivy	98	18	80

54 cards taken out.

Shooting

Allied Red Cross Competition

The Allied Red Cross competition, "B" Company, British, S.V.C., was held Saturday afternoon at the range under most favorable weather conditions. There were 34 contestants out of the 40 entrants. Following were the results:

Winners of the 1st round (200 yards).

Macbeth, J.	30
Tate, P. G.	28
Rose, W. T.	27
Blatchford, H.	28
Snape, F. W.	31
Sasada, R.	26
Melville, F.	28
Cole, R. G. H.	27
Ryan, L. E. N.	29
Ilbert, O. L.	29
Collaco, A. M.	30
Kajiwara, D.	25
Bartolini, J.	30
Ransom, S. A.	26
Lane, H.	w.o.
White, Aug.	w.o.
Brieley, J.	w.o.
Barnes, H. J.	w.o.
Mottu, A. L.	w.o.

Winners of the 2nd round (300 yards.

Collaco, A. M.	26
Rose, W. T.	25
Tate, P. G.	25
White, Aug.	26
Ryan, L. E. N.	28
Blatchford, H.	31
Ilbert, O. L.	30
Cole, R. G. H.	28
Snape, F. W.	32
Lane, H.	w.o.

Winners of the 3rd round (400 yards).

Ilbert, O. L.	26
Ryan, L. E. N.	30
Snape, F. W.	30
White, Aug.	24
Cole, R. G. H.	28
Tate, P. G.	22

Winners of the 4th round (500 yards).

Snape, F. W.	28
Cole, R. G. H.	31
White, Aug.	31
Ilbert, O. L.	31

Winners of the 5th round (600 yards).

Snape, F. W.	28
Cole, R. G. H.	26
White, Aug.	26

In the shoot-off White scored 26 and Cole 23.

Finalists—F. W. Snape, Maritime Co.; Aug. White, Machine Gun Co.

Thanks are due to Q. M. Sergt. Rose, Mr. Collaco, Secretary of the S.R.A., and Lieut. Melville for superintending the shoot. The finalists will shoot for the trophy in conjunction with the "B" Company, British, annual rifle meeting.

Interport Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Defeats Hankow

The first interport match between Shanghai and Hankow was played on the S.L.B.C. ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Shanghai team by 27 points to 13.

The homesters as soon as they settled down to work played finely and before the half way line in the journey of 21 ends was reached were well ahead and showed themselves to be the superior team.

Shanghai was represented by R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), J. C. Macdougall, R. J. Bowerman, R. Simmons, while Hankow's team was composed of W. Laidlaw (skip), A. Crosbie, Capt. Jackson, J. Paul.

The full score board read as follows:

Ends.	Points. S'hai.	H'kow.	Totals. S'hai.	H'kow.
1	0	1	0	1
2	0	1	0	2
3	2	0	2	2
4	0	3	2	5
5	2	0	4	5
6	1	0	5	5
7	1	0	6	5
8	2	0	8	5
9	3	0	11	5
10	0	1	11	6
11	5	0	16	6
12	0	3	16	9
13	0	1	16	10
14	2	0	18	10
15	0	2	18	12
16	1	0	19	12
17	2	0	21	12
18	1	0	22	12
19	1	0	23	12
20	0	1	23	13
21	4	0	27	13

The game between Hongkong and Shanghai takes place today at 3 p.m. The visitors will be represented by Messrs. W. Russell (skip), D. Harvey, C. Bond and W. G. Gerrard.

Hongkong and Hankow will play their match tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on the S.L.B.C. ground.

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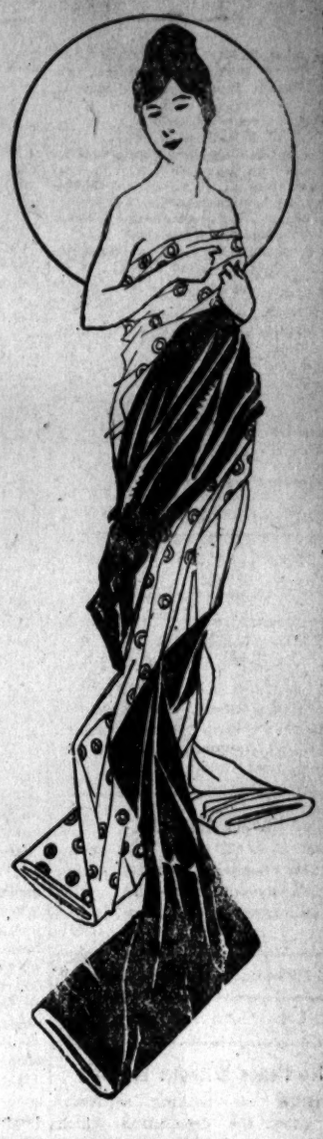

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

No Peace Without Victory

THERE is nothing equivocal about the declaration which President Wilson has just addressed to the Allied diplomats and politicians at Washington explaining his views concerning peace. Nothing could be more explicit than his affirmation that it is essential to cut short the latest attempt of the enemy at pacifist propaganda. "We must have an absolute victory. No pourparlers are admissible. Even if Austria is prepared immediately to accept the fourteen peace points I have formulated, the fact remains that we cannot trust our enemies' word and we must have something beyond a verbal promise. It must be made impossible for them to break it."

In the above four sentences President Wilson sums up the attitude of the American Government toward the peace movement started by the enemy States at German bidding. This brief but eloquent declaration ought to leave no doubt in the mind of Berlin as to the firm determination of the United States and her associates in this war, even to little Belgium, to prosecute the war to a victorious and decisive conclusion. When we speak of Belgium as diminutive, we refer to her territory and population, for her glorious courage and indomitable spirit have won her a place second to none in the regard of her great Allies. It will stand to the everlasting credit of Belgium that she has spurned the offer made by Germany of a separate peace, despite the fact that she has been sorely tried by four years of an exhausting struggle.

Belgium has revealed to her Allies Berlin's offer to her of a separate peace. But as a Paris message to Reuter's Agency says, Belgium is a mill-stone tied to the neck of the Kaiser.

The momentous declaration just made by President Wilson bearing on the question of peace does not merely represent the attitude of the American Government. Behind that vital declaration stands the solid mass of American public opinion. The American people are as one man with their Chief Executive. They are more than ever before in their history solidly at the back of their Government. They realise that if the task of the Allies is left unfinished or only half finished, their children or grandchildren will have to undergo all the horrors and miseries of perhaps a greater war than the present conflict. To listen to the enemy's protestations of a simulated change of heart would be a negation of the principles in defense of which Belgium and her Allies went to war with Germany. It would be a grievous wrong to the brave men and women who have given up their lives in defense of dearly cherished principles. These millions of men and women have died that human principles might live. Therefore, it is the duty of the Allies to see to it that the principles for which they have been bleeding for these four years and more survive.

President Wilson is quite specific. "We must have an absolute victory." If the Germans want peace, let them lay down their arms.

Correspondence

"Closer Co-operation With Our Chinese Friends"

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—On my way home from Kiangwan on Saturday afternoon with a respectable Chinese merchant and his respectable wife, both of whom I have known for many years and whose friendship I am proud to enjoy, I suggested to them to take a stroll in the Hongkew Park, thereby further contributing, in my opinion, towards the pleasantness of an afternoon's outing. To this my friends, largely influenced by the necessity of giving my tired carriage-pony a rest, assented. But, after taking a few steps, our progress was barred by the British caretaker of the park, who refused to admit my friend's wife on account of her national attire. Thereupon I suggested giving the man my card with the assurance that I would take full responsibility and all the consequences for the step I intended to take. However, he was firm in his refusal, adding that he was acting under instructions which admit of no relaxation at all. We left.

I am not unaware of the fact that the parks, etc., are reserved for the use of European residents (Japanese now included as a matter of course), but I strongly object to our disability in taking our Chinese friends in respectable attire for a stroll in any of the parks if we wish, or if they can be prevailed upon to give us this pleasure. If it be true that the instructions given to the caretaker of the park not to admit any one in Chinese clothes must be obeyed to the letter, then the Parks and Open Spaces Committee should modify its instructions. If the caretaker had exceeded his authority or had failed to use his discretion in refusing admission to the respectable wife of my respectable friend on account of her respectable, but Chinese attire, though accompanied by a respectable European resident, then he should be severely reprimanded if not dismissed forthwith. In any case he could have taken my card and assurance of shouldering responsibility, thereby avoiding a very awkward and unpleasant situation, and at the same time absolving himself from any subsequent censure from a higher quarter. This he wrongfully refused to do.

In the press "closer co-operation with our Chinese friends" is being advocated. But words are of no avail unless they lead to action, and right action to secure co-operation lies in frequent intercourse. Now intercourse, particularly in these delightful autumn days, is hampered by the above-instanced restriction, and this restriction should therefore be removed. I submit that our right to take our Chinese friends to our parks, should not be invaded. Unless the rules and regulations governing our parks, public institutions, etc., be modified, thereby giving us more opportunities to help in creating this closer co-operation, I have very reluctantly to conclude that our wish in this direction is but skin-deep. Yours etc.

RESIDENT.

Shanghai, September 23, 1918.

Telephone Murmurs

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—We crave space in your paper for complaints against the Telephone Company. Much has been said of the continued grievances against this institution and much more will be said unless the subscribers receive some consideration from the management of this wealthy concern. It is very nerve trying to put up with the service that is given to the public in general. Is it a case of better attention to larger firms and are the small fry ignored? An instance today. At XI. a.m. I called up a certain number, was connected and immediately afterwards disconnected, rang up for 499, was told that the operator would connect me and then the same thing happened again. Yesterday, before the number was out of my mouth I received a a reply, "What for you shout too muchee? Velly solly have got engaged; you makee ling again next time." I contended myself with sending my business friend a note. Now this is not as it should be, if there is good supervision? If this can't be overcome with the present service why not introduce improvements in the shape of a proper up-to-date telephone trained staff well paid? If it is a case of low pay and a continually changing staff (Natives) well then it is the subscribers who have to suffer.

A few years ago the Automatic Telephone was suggested for our town, It fell flat, but perhaps this is the time to bring it forward again; it is successful in other large cities and why should it not be so in Shanghai? It is worth trying.

Honest criticism in any event can do no harm. We leave this open for criticism. No doubt you will hear from the other side. Yours truly,

BOWERN AND CO.

Memorable Vacation

Having a week off on account of being overworked, and by advice of our physician, our wife suggests that it will be a corking opportunity to go over the house together and find the loose ends of things and fix them up. She has laid out half a dozen blinds and rollers that need fixing, a carpet that could be beat without hurting its general reputation, a number of pans to solder, a piece of gable that's loose on the roof, some rain spouting that needs attention and a few old family pictures that could be tightened, dusted, polished, frames revarnished, etc., and stuck up in the parlor.

All in all, our week's vacation is going to be something to remember. —*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

England In War Time -:- By Harold C. Norman

VIII.
Work And Play

COOK'S son, duke's son, (and the) son of a millionaire" have been taken for the army, and there being comparatively few exemptions on the score of health—for the nation, on account of its abstention from excesses in food and drink, is healthy now,—it is not surprising to find that mercantile and shipping offices, banks, etc., are practically denuded of their young men. Less and less men are now found to be indispensable so far as their pre-war employment is concerned—Shanghai apparently thinks differently—and so the office routine is left to girls and women, men of lower grade according to the army standard, and the young heroes, once more in mufti, who have "done their bit" and now, owing to the effects of gas, bullet, shell or disease, are unfit for active service. Proudly do they display the silver badge granted to discharged soldiers, and proudly do they look everyone in the face, for nobody can call them slackers.

There is no question of unemployment, for there is work for everybody —even blind people are taught a trade, for not one single brain or pair of hands can be wasted these days (in this connection, the wonderful work carried on at St. Dunstan's for blind soldiers deserves more than a word of praise and the hearty assistance of everyone who has a few dollars to spare.)

The impression gained on entering an ordinary office in the city and finding the whole of its busy staff composed of members of the gentler sex is a strange one. The little office girl is as cheeky as her masculine predecessor and is even more insistent than he in her statement that Mr. So-and-So is engaged, that is, if she does not know you. Once the ice has been broken, however, you may be certain next time of a smile of welcome and a ready entree to the sanctum sanctorum. Every feminine member of the staff is busily engaged, and though towards teatime wistful glances may be cast at the clock and much punctuality be shown in the putting on hats when five or six o'clock arrives, employers are almost unanimously of the opinion that the girl or woman clerk is a success.

Now that the majority of the men to be found in offices are the aged, the elderly and the unfit, it is rather depressing—although it would doubtless be of interest to a medical man—when calling at various offices, to have the conversation invariably turn to a discription of the symptoms appertaining to an ailing heart, a wandering kidney, or a troublesome varicose vein. Anyhow, they all have certificates of exemption and are ready at all times to display them in case any suspicion be entertained that they are slackers.

The government is doing all in its power to nurse the export trade of the country, so far as is commensurate with its needs in ships for the transport of troops, munitions of war and general army supplies. Importers, also, have reason to be satisfied, for although they do not, perhaps, handle such large shipments as formerly, they can realise higher prices for their cargo. Even for importers of Japanese goods, in St. Mary Axe, are satisfied, for large is the demand and great is their profit. Although the large industrial concerns are mainly occupied in government work, and are therefore unable to supply their regular markets at home and abroad, they, too, are satisfied, for profits are high. While the operations of the Excess Profits Tax prevent attainment of the fabulous wealth that otherwise would be theirs, there is no reason to complain. Everyone is making money. In such cities as Birmingham and Coventry, and elsewhere, young men —exempted from the army because their work is of national importance —are the owners of manufacturing plants which, small at the beginning, are now of the first importance. It recently transpired that a boy of 16, a born mechanic, was earning a large income, the pay-roll at his factory covering no less than 120 men. Busy at present with supplying the country's needs, every man's thoughts turn to the period of prosperity that he believes must follow the war, and active are the preparations he is making for his *post-bellum* campaigns.

Every man, woman and child has plenty to spend on personal and household luxuries. Thus the manufacturers of luxuries, included in which category are grand pianos, expensive gramaphones, art furniture, etc., etc., are doing a roaring trade. Although, nowadays, a piano is often purchased merely for the look of the thing, nobody in the model dwelling in Tan Street, Bermondsey, being able to play it, the demand is so great that makers cannot keep pace with it. "Farver wasn't 'alf mad this week-end," said a little girl to a friend next door. "'E'd sprained 'is planner finger!"

Small boys and girls, too young to appreciate to the full the horrors of war, sigh for the day when they can leave school, hoping that the war will not be over then, for great is their desire to earn the many shillings that sister Maryanne and brother Bill joyfully flaunt before them at the end of each week. Speaking of children reminds one of a new terror that has been added to the streets, to wit, the small office boy or girl, mounted on one or two roller-skates, careering madly along the pavements on business bent.

Newspapers are hard put to it in these days of war for, strange to say, the large majority of girls and women have not proved sufficiently versatile adequately to fill the places of men, on their staffs. In consequence, as the dissemination of news is a national necessity, a very large number of journalists have been exempted. Scarcity of paper is one of the great problems of the newspaper world and so the size of many a well-known journal has been much curtailed; thus, in order to find room for the news, advertisements are now accepted almost as a favor. As a means to economy of paper the government issued a regulation last June that "returns" from newsagents were no longer to be allowed. This meant that unless a newsendor was content to run the risk of loss, only those who actually placed orders for their daily and weekly papers could obtain them. Some newspapers even encouraged the diminution of circulation, for "Hand your paper to a friend" was a suggestion that appeared on the principal page of more than one. The large majority of publishers are now unable to accept any MSS for publication till after the war, their publishing programs, taking into consideration the quantity of paper at their disposal, being full until that consummation be reached.

Underlying the grim purpose to win the war at all costs, a new national feeling has arisen with regard to amusements. It is frankly and generally recognised now that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The Briton, therefore, takes his reasonable pleasures unashamed, realising that though he may devote more time to them he is thereby laying in sufficient stock of health and vigor to enable him to perform a greater quantity of work in less time. People now go about their recreation whole-heartedly and there is almost what might be described as a free-masonry of amusements seekers. Broken down is that insular reserve for which we have been so caricatured in days gone by—total strangers speak to one another in railway carriages now; your neighbor in the stalls no longer subjects you to the cold stare of disapproval, but instead is willing to discuss the merits or demerits of the play.

Shopping, as ever, is dear to the hearts of Suburbia and the country cousin, and with more money to spend than was the case in former days, the streets of the West End are crowded with the thousands of women (sometimes accompanied by long-suffering escorts of soldier relatives on leave) whom the 'buses and tubes have disgorged at Piccadilly Circus and Oxford Circus. "Nuts," however, are no longer in evidence, and their passing has brought sorrow to none, except, perhaps, in the Burlington Arcade and other quarters which catered to their likes and dislikes. The "Nut" is in the army now, and the army has made a man of him.

One of the principal occupations of Suburbia nowadays—a charitable occupation, too—is the selling in the streets of the City and the West End, and in the country towns as well, of the various rosettes and favors disposed of on "Flag Days." There are flag days for hospitals, institutions, and charitable organisations generally; flag days for huts for the soldiers, for trips on the river for the wounded; flag days for providing eggs for the wounded and, on one occasion, a Butterfly Day. "Good heavens!" exclaimed one harassed city man, as he resignedly paid his money and the flag-seller pinned a gay paper butterfly in his buttonhole. "Surely the breeding of butterflies isn't of national importance, is it?" "No, sir," replied the lady; "the proceeds are to be devoted to taking the children of soldiers for a day in the country."

War-time amusements appear to be practically the same as those which were popular in the piping days of peace. Week-ends in the country, or by the sea, Sundays up the river, golf nearly every afternoon now that the Daylight Saving Act is in force, a limited amount of racing, exhibitions, picture galleries (the same crowds wander through the rooms of Burlington House endeavoring to look as if they understood all about the inner meaning of the canvases exhibited there), clubs, shooting, etc. Speaking of shooting reminds one that pheasant preserving is a thing of the past, and the sacred bird and others of his kind, together with the furry depredator whose delight is in sweet, juicy, growing vegetables, may now be shot with impunity by the village hind upon whose allotment they stray. Worse still remains to be told—the wily Reynard is now recognised as a danger to ducks and geese and chickens (now almost worth their weight in gold), and so—whisper it, ye vandals, lest ye be slain for your iniquity—his innocent life is frequently taken with a 12-bore gun. Oh, shade of Horrocks!

Going to church does not, of course, come under the category of amusement or recreation, but in discussing the daily life of a nation at war it is proper to state the people's attitude with regard to religion. Without going into controversial questions, it may be stated that a new spirit now permeates the land. Ritual matters nothing, denomination less, for the people are really unsectarian at heart, and whether, for old tradition's sake, they attend either church or chapel, the intention in each case is the same, the worship of that great Spiritual Force outside themselves, of which every man and woman in these days has a different conception.

On Wednesday (IXth and last), "Back to the East."

WIDOWS GAIN IN WAR

British Matrimonial Statistics Show Some Striking Figures

Few would imagine that there was any relation between widows and war outside of the obvious one that war, unhappily, often makes widows. For these new widows every one has the greatest sympathy, and it is not of them that we speak.

But there is the traditional widow —the ripe widow who is quite willing to try wedlock again, provided that the opportunity is to her taste—and it appears from certain statistics recently published that the war atmosphere is more favorable for her ambition than the peace atmosphere. The figures are given in a report of the Registrar General of Great Britain for the year 1916. The report reaches, in this detail, from the Crimean war of 1854 to the present war, and the measuring rod is the number of widows' marriages to the thousand. Along in 1860, just after the Crimean war closed, out of every 1,000 marriages in England the widows figured in 100. By 1876 the widow brides had fallen to 98 to the thousand, and in 1911 to 61 to the thousand. This was the low for the widows. Very soon after the present war began their ratio began to rise, slowly through the Winter months of 1914, a little faster in 1915, until, in 1916, the number of widow marriages stood at 85 to the thousand. Her champions believe that she scored about 94 to the thousand in 1917, and that by this time she is a winner at her old percentage of a full 100 out of every thousand marriages that take place.

It isn't of great consequence either way, except to the widows who make their running, but it is rather amusing. The widows have been distinct personalities for a long time. Addison called them "the most perverse creatures in the world," probably because they knew what they wanted and how to get it. Fielding thought when widows talked against second marriages that the man, if not the wedding day, was absolutely fixed upon; and honest Uncle Toby found that the sympathetic Widow Wadman knew her business. In short, if the widows are anything like the picture that has been made of them, the wonder is not that they take for themselves a hundred out of every thousand men who plunge into matrimony, but why they do not take the whole thousand. The reason may be that there are not enough widows.—*Hartford Courant.*

GOOD VOICE BIG ASSET.

Worth A Lot To A Woman In Business And In Society

An advertiser recently desired "a gentlewoman with a pleasant telephone voice." "Gentlewoman" takes one back to the good old days when peculiarly English terms were common on Boston's street signs as "licensed victualer," "baiting," and other terms that now excite the curiosity of the younger. "Gentlewoman" means a woman of good birth or breeding. In this country we can easily pass the matter of birth, for, according to Thomas Jefferson and his friends, the French philosophers, all men, and presumably all women, are born free and equal. Surely there is no better opportunity for showing good breeding than when the telephone is taken in hand.

Pleasant telephone voices are by no means rare in Boston. There are business offices whose telephone girls cheer by their voice, even when they cannot give desired information. Their voices imply anxiety to be of service; they express to ally the regret at not being able to answer satisfactorily. They are calm, subdued, one might say leisurely, voices. They suggest neatness, something light and fluffy in dress.

The wonder is that women not connected professionally with the telephone do not consciously or unconsciously learn from these gentlewomen. Was it Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes who said that the Bostonian's voice was the product of the east wind and codfish? It is not a matter of enunciation, pronunciation, accent. Southern women, Virginians especially, may say "poach" for "porch," but their voice are as Cordelia's. Some New England women when they speak at the telephone or in the parlor bring to mind the sound made by a barkeeper cracking ice. Others are not so brittle, so staccato, in speech; they are raucous or shrill; voice of the nervous, highstrung, domineering.

Poets and novelists endow their women with beautiful voices. Thomas Hardy's Eustacia reminded one of the viola when she spoke. One cannot imagine Sophia Western, Beatrix, Amelia, (Fielding's or Thackeray's), Bathsheba, or poor Tess stabbing the ear. Disagreeable voices even come out of studios in spite of singing teachers and masters in elocution; for agreeable singers and declaimers have sometimes a raw, coarse organ in conversation. There is a lack of home training, and too often children follow the example of the parents, although the latter may be happily mated, even agreeing in vocal discordance. —*Boston Herald.*

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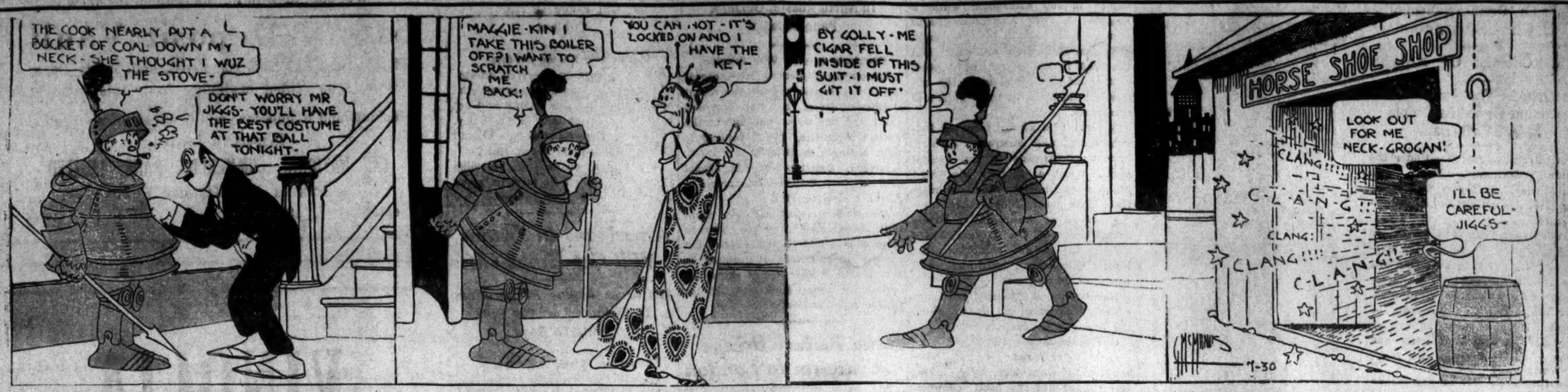
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HORSE SHOE SHOP
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7-30

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Senator Sees Danger In Optimism

Reflects Opinion Of Official Washington In Deploring Prophecies That War Will End Soon

(*New York Times*)

An authoritative warning has been sounded from Washington against the well meaning but misguided optimism which pictures the war as approaching an end, the Germans soon to be forced to a desperate defense of their own borders and then shortly to be hurled back on Berlin itself. "It is no time to talk about the war being over," said the army's Chief of Staff. After he had expressed this opinion an inquiry into the attitude of those who ought to know disclosed the fact that everybody of importance at the National Capital agreed with him.

Boastful and over-optimistic prophecies, in short, are regarded in Government circles as not only foolish, but dangerous. We are just getting into the war; it is only within the last few weeks that we have put enough men at the battlefront to render notable assistance, and it was only last week that news came from the other side that our first field army had been organised. Henceforward demands upon us are to increase manifold. In order to meet these, to converge the energies of the country as never before, there must be at the bottom, it is asserted, the motive power of a deep national purpose, and this cannot be attained by a shallow conception of the colossal effort now facing the American armies.

Nothing will tend to break the grip of the Allies' purpose so much as the idea that the war is to end soon, according to the men who are running our part in the war. An illustration: A manufacturer from the Middle West who employs a considerable number of men arrived in Washington last week with plans for the output of his plant. In the discussion at the capital next Spring was mentioned.

"But," said the manufacturer to the official, "the war will be over by next Spring."

He held this idea so strongly that it had begun to affect his plans for the near future; instead of seeing a greater effort ahead, he saw a lessening effort, and, of course, those with whom he came in contact, especially his employes, were similarly affected, to a greater or less degree. The man was ardently loyal; little had he realised, in optimistically spreading an idea that was without logical foundation, that he was following a course which would have received the enthusiastic approval of German propagandists.

The manufacturer's environment may have been the same as that described by a Washington man who recently returned from Kentucky.

"At one of the smaller railroad stations," he said, "we saw a procession coming down to the train, with banners and music. 'What are you celebrating?' asked a passenger from a car window, 'We just received great war news by phone from Louisville,' was the answer. 'We've got the Kaiser licked.' No doubt some of the celebrators had begun to count the weeks before the boys would be back from the trenches in France. On the next day a Louisville afternoon newspaper carried a great black headline: '400,000 Huns Trapped.' On the following day a proclamation was issued by the Mayor, as I recall it, warning the people against giving credence to false reports about war successes and pointing out the harmful demoralisation that the spread of such reports caused."

Similar experiences are related with regard to other States. Back of it all is something wholly creditable to the people of this country—joy at the news that our boys have shown their mettle, that they have a style of fighting all their own, that in alien surroundings, portrayed as a very hell for three years, they have shown true fearless American initiative. And nobody wishes to lessen joyful reception of good war news. But there should be discrimination between justified rejoicing and the drawing of false or grossly exaggerated conclusions from such news and then giving them circulation. Deep and abiding enthusiasm over the progress of the Allied arms, a conviction that in the end, by steady, unyielding effort, the Germans will be put to utter rout, is a source of daily strength for war work. The superficial optimism which sees each new advance of the Allies as the beginning of the end is deprecated in official circles.

Our popular estimate that it would require 1,000,000 men to defeat the Germans, in addition to what the French and English had, was all wrong. Later we calculated that 3,000,300 would be required. Now the plans, in a clearer conception of the reality of the situation, have risen to an army of 5,000,000, and it may be necessary to go higher. It is evident that only the foolish optimist now arrives at an overestimation of the damage inflicted on the enemy by the present Allied succession and infers that anything like a vital blow has been dealt to the Germans, or is to be dealt in the immediate future.

Members of both political parties in Washington are outspoken on the dangers of over-confidence. Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, when asked his opinion the other day, said:

"I think there could be nothing morre harmful to the Allied cause than for the American people to get the idea that because of the successes of the last few weeks the beginning of the end is in sight. I would not for an instant underestimate the accomplishments of the latest great Allied offensive. It has been splendid, magnificent—all that could have been expected of any drive. Every Englishman should be proud, every Frenchman gratified, and every American thrilled with the conduct of their respective troops that resulted from the second attempt of the Germans to cross the Marne, but that splendid result does not mean that the enemy retreat is to continue indefinitely or that the Huns have been overcome.

"It is well to recall that it is only about a month from the time, four years ago, when the Germans were at the Marne, and that they were driven back quite as precipitately as they were this time, until they brought up at their new line. At the end of four years they were once more on the banks of that historic river, and the whole thing had to be done over again. It is for us to feel that, no matter how many times this may happen, the forces of the Allies will continue their resistance and their attack and that there shall never be a letup until there is a complete Allied victory, whether the Hun is twice or a dozen times at the Marne before that end is reached.

"I don't believe he can ever come that far again, but it will not do for us to feel for a moment that he is weakening. It will be better for us to indulge the fear that he may return, and by constant effort and the greatest possible organisation of our strength make conditions such that we shall have a force capable of keeping constantly at him until he is forced out of any position from which he can again advance.

"In my opinion we are going to have to fight it out on the Western front. I believe it is a military impossibility for the Allies ever to reestablish an Eastern battlefront. They certainly cannot do it without the most active co-operation of Russia, and I don't believe Russia is in a situation, or can be put in a situation in the next year or two, to make its co-operation of any particular value. At the same time, in planning the army that will be required we must take into account the probability of Germany's being able to turn to account the great man-power of Russia. We all hope that Germany will never be able to accomplish this, but it is a military axiom that the most remote possibilities must always be taken into account and preparations made against them.

"Those who think the Germans are done for should turn to history and read of the many instances where an army has been apparently vanquished and through lack of ability of the attacking party to complete the victory has been able to make a recovery, and even eventually to win. The man who is full of uncontrollable enthusiasm today, because of the great news that has been coming to us for the last several weeks, should learn a lesson from the overconfidence of the Germans. In the great German offensive of March 21 the Germans took more than 100,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns, and it is more than possible that the Germans lost more heavily this time because of overconfidence on account of their success in drives previous to the last one. But the Allies were not finished by the admitted disaster which overtook them—not a bit of it. This time the tables are reversed, and we have inflicted a blow that is staggering in its force and effect. But there is no more reason for us to flatter ourselves that the Hun cannot recover than it was for him to feel that the Allies were done for at the close of the March offensive. A Hun will not be done for until he is dead.

"While holding to the idea that we are going to win, we must at the same time provide all that is necessary to make a successful finish of this thing. The German Army can and will fight on the defense a long time. If it should end sooner than we expect, so much the better.

"With a force such as the United States proposes to put over there, I believe we can go through the German line whenever we want to, but it will take that force. I mean the eighty divisions for service over there—the army program of ninety-eight divisions all told. I think we shall win the war. The United States is the determining factor, but it can't be done unless the ninety-eight division program is carried out. So any expectations based on the ending of the war next Spring are not founded on good reasoning. The Allies must have large preponderance of men and material, and must be prepared not only to take the offensive, but to continue it without check until decisive and complete defeat is inflicted on the Germans."

The War Map

(*From The Springfield Republican*)

In football terms, the German halfback on his plunge through tackle fumbled and dropped the ball, which was instantly grabbed by the French fullback and carried back around the other end in a brilliant run that brought the spectators on the Allied grandstands to their feet cheering.

Doesn't Expect Much

The New Orleans States says that a certain candidate for office in Mississippi has entered the campaign for the sake of hearing his hoofs rattle. There are some candidates in that position over here in Alabama. They are the "field" against the favorite.—*Mobile Register.*

Makes Up the Slackers

One of our friends tells us of a novel contribution basket for churches, invented by a Minnesota man. If a person drops in a quarter or more in the box there is silence; if he drops a dime in a bell rings, a nickel sounds a whistle, and a penny fires a blank cartridge. It one pretends to be asleep when the box is passed it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a kodak takes his picture. Unfortunately the name and Post Office address of the inventor are not given. There are a number of church stewards in this town who would like to get into communication with him.—*St. Peter (Minn.) Herald.*

Going the Rounds Again

They had just completed the fifth dance—three couples and some thirty-odd girls—and they had strolled out on to the balcony to rest. He, just out of high school, and she, out of high school also.

"So," he said, beginning the conversation, "you are from Indiana."

"You're mighty right," she answered. "Hoosier girl."

He stuttered and stammered, "Why, —er—really—" he said. "that is, I don't know—I mean I haven't decided yet, who."—*Indianapolis News.*

England's Bit

(*From The Kanas City Star*)

The inquiry is sometimes heard whether England is doing all it ought to in the war.

When we suffer 30,000 to 40,000 casualties a week and have kept it up for three years, have stood pat under air raids, gone without complaining, have sent so many men into the army that the biggest machine shops in the country are operated almost exclusively by women, and have paid taxes such as we haven't yet contemplated—then and not till then will we begin to have the right to inquire whether England is doing all it can.

HAVE WE MUCH POVERTY?

Several from here motored to St. Joseph Tuesday to attend the big show. Talk about hard times and scarcity of money. When a man will spend $5 or $10 to see an elephant eat peanuts, a monkey scratch beans, a painted man who never did an honest day's work in his life, act a fool; a woman, perhaps we had better say female, in tights, you can't make us believe the poor is being ground between the nether millstone by the rich. Poor? Have we really any poor? Why, Germany can't exhaust this country in a hundred years! Twenty-five cents for Thrift Stamps, and $10 for the elephant!—*Gentry (Mo.) Sentinel.*

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GERMAN PAPER IN U.S. REVIEWS GREAT WAR

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Tells Of 'Rude Awakening' Of German-Americans

LISTS CRIMES OF KAISER

And Depicts The Ruin He Has Brought Upon His People In The Fatherland

New York, August 2.—Under the caption "Germany's Debit and Credit" the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday published the following editorial:

"Today four years ago, as Prince Lichnowsky has shown us, the German military party, by declaring war upon Russia, brought on a catastrophe under which the world must suffer unspeakably. Four years of gigantic struggle such as history never saw before. And what has Germany achieved during this four-year world war?

"On the credit side of her ledger we find:

"1. Germany has taken possession of nearly all of Belgium and a part—now growing even smaller—of Northern France.

"2. She has taken rich booty and many prisoners.

"3. Through the revolution and the subsequent early collapse of the Russian Empire, she has temporarily, through the outrageous treaty of Brest-Litovsk, enslaved the now helpless Russian people who are struggling for liberty.

"4. Together with Austria-Hungary, Germany has well-nigh destroyed Servia and Montenegro and crippled Rumania.

"5. She has helped Bulgaria and Turkey to increase their territory, and, as former Ambassador Mongenthau says in his series of articles in the current numbers of The World's Work, she encouraged the Turkish military leaders, Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal, to massacre over one million Armenians and other Christian inhabitants of contiguous territory.

"6. She has sunk millions of tons of shipping and destroyed property worth billions, showing no regard for the lives of non-combatants, and not even for those of women and children.

"7. The military party hindered the passage of the Election Reform Bill and delayed the progress of democracy in blocking the Reichstag resolution for 'no annexation and no indemnities.'

"All these are the 'achievements' of Germany under the whip of the military party. But what do we find in the other side of the ledger!

"1. Germany has sacrificed the flower of her arms-bearing youth. Millions of her sons have fallen on the field of battle, have been crippled or taken prisoners—losses which cannot be made good by the greatest victories.

"2. She has lost by far the greatest of her colonies in Africa and elsewhere, and has placed a burden of debt upon her people under which they will have to groan for decades to come.

"3. She has completely demoralised her domestic commerce. She has brought her people to want and hunger and destroyed her foreign commerce for an indeterminate period. For the last four years her merchant flag has not been seen upon the seas of the world.

"4. The acts of her army commanders and statesmen have brought the German name into disrepute in America. For more than two hundred years German-Americans successfully endeavored to build here a new and happy home for themselves and their descendants, and took care that their name should be respected everywhere. Their industry and sense of duty became proverbial everywhere, and now in bitterness of heart they had to see that they were regarded with distrust. However, through their unshakable loyalty to the United States they have succeeded in retaining the confidence and good-will of their fellow-citizens. This in spite of the doings of the German military party.

"5. Millions of the people of Germany are firmly convinced, even if they do not dare to speak of it openly, that the defeat of the present autocratic Government would be a blessing for them and their posterity. They have at last seen through the motives of their rulers, whose purposes are selfish and aim at the suppression of the ideas of liberty and the forcing of their hated Government upon the whole world.

"For a long time German-Americans were unable to see the peril, and rude was their awakening. Their sense of duty showed them the right course to pursue. They point with pride to their sons and grandsons fighting for them under the Star Spangled Banner. And they will fight on until every danger is removed and the world relieved of a burden which lies upon it like an incubus, for it is only through the overthrow of the present German Government that the repetition of a similar world catastrophe can be prevented."

CAUSE OF RAILROAD RIOTS

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 21.—Riots, causing a temporary suspension of the railway traffic between Tsinanfu and Tientsin, occurred yesterday at Anchung, twenty miles from Tsinan.

It appears that Lung Chi-kwang's agents were negotiating with the notorious brigand Hu Te-lin with a view to the incorporation of his forces with the regular army but a deadlock was reached, upon which the Tufeis rioted.

Named Bishop Of American Army

BISHOP PATRICK J. HAYES
©INTL.

The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, has been named by the Pope to serve as Bishop of the American Army in France. Bishop Hayes will shortly leave for France and will remain at the front for about two months organising the work of all the American Catholic chaplains. Soon after the entrance of America into the war the Pope had appointed Bishop Hayes chaplain-general of the Catholics in the American Army and Navy.

Decisive Battle Won In Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

Tijulie and Kalkilie but before noon both these positions as well as Ettire had been captured.

Our cavalry pushed through the gap in the Turkish lines and before eight o'clock the Australian, British and Indian cavalry were already beyond the Turkish rear and rapidly advancing northward in order to threaten the enemy's communications.

Our prisoners are a mixed lot. Those belonging to picked units seem in good condition and well clad, while the others are dressed mostly in rags and are of all ages. A few Germans were also captured but the main body of the Germans is in position towards the German center, outside the scope of our offensive.

French troops participated in the attack on the extreme wing.

Twelve-mile Advance

Reuter's agency learns that General Allenby yesterday attacked on a front of sixteen miles between Rafat and the sea, broke through the Turkish lines and entered by the afternoon Tulkeram, being an advance of twelve miles.

Our cavalry passed on and is advancing in the rear of the whole Turkish army eastwards towards Nablus.

Other cavalry advanced northeastwards towards El Afula and Beisan in order to intercept the retreating Turks northwards, 3,000 have been taken prisoners.

The right wing of General Allenby's forces on the 18th attacked westwards of Jordan and occupied El Mugheir, being an advance of between three and four miles. El Mughier is at the junction of several roads from east and west of Jordan and its capture was effected in order to prevent the Turks on the west escaping eastwards. There are 13,000 Turks on the west and 6,000 on the east of Jordan.

General Allenby is now in the rear of the enemy westwards of the Jordan and the latter will find great difficulty in extricating himself, especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz railway eastwards of Lake Tiberius. The Hedjaz troops recently inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks at Tefile, southeast of the Dead Sea.

An official despatch from Palestine reports:

During the night of the 18th we commenced a general attack between the Jordan and the sea.

British and Indian troops east of the Jerusalem-Nablus road advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading southeast from Nablus.

French Troops Take Part

The main attack, in which French troops participated, was launched yesterday morning after a short bombardment between Rafat and the coast. Our infantry made rapid progress, overrunning the entire offensive system on this frontage. By eight o'clock in the morning and penetrating to a maximum depth of five miles before swinging eastwards.

The latest reports indicate that Tulkeram railway junction was occupied in the afternoon, while a brigade of the Australian Light Horse had reached the main Tulkeram-Messudieh railway and the road in the vicinity of Anebta, cutting off large bodies of the retreating enemy with their guns and transports.

Meanwhile a strong force of British, Indian and Australian cavalry, moving northwards in the coastal plain, seized at midday the road junction at Hudeira, nineteen miles from their point of departure.

Eastward of the Jordan a strong detachment of the Hedjaz Arabs severed the railway communication leading northward, southward and westward from Deraa.

Naval units co-operated with our advance, clearing the roads along the coasts with their gunfire.

Our operations continue.

Over 3,000 prisoners had been counted by eight o'clock at night. Many have not yet been counted. Large quantities of material have been taken.

DEAN WALKER ARRESTED AND FINED TWO DOLLARS

But It's Only For Driving In Carriage In Chapel Without License

The Very Reverend A. J. Walker, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, was in the hands of the police yesterday afternoon, and he is now, if not a sadder man, at least a poorer man by the sum of two dollars than he was twenty-four hours ago. The Municipal Police had not the honor of his capture. The Chapel police did it.

It came about in this way. He was calling upon one of his numerous flock and his vehicle took him into absolute Chinese territory. When he got to his definite destination his carriage stopped. That is just where the trouble began. If he had only kept on the move there would have been no need to tell him to "Move on" and certainly there would have been no need to cart him off in durance vile.

It seems that when in Chinese territory, you must do as they do in Chinese territory. The Dean did ot have a license for the horse, carriage and himself. So his black coat, his collar and his cheery smile were all of no use to him and away to the courts of justice he had to go.

When he in company with his mafoo arrived at the bastile they were informed that if they had only kept on the move no license would have been needed, but they stopped, and there was the offense. And after impressing on the mafoo the advisability next time of keeping his horse promenading while the Dean paid his visit the Dean got away leaving his two dollars behind. Interviewed afterwards upon his terrible adventure he stated that he had never been in the hands of the police before, but he did not think that under the circumstances he would accept the offer of many of the leading papers to write up his prison experiences.

It ought to be mentioned that the Dean, being somewhat of a business man, refused to leave without a receipt for his two dollars. He says the next time he goes to Chapel he will tie his license on to his back like the wheelbarrow coolies.

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LETT TROOPS' MUTINY DEFEATS BOLSHEVIKI

Refuse To Fight Against British In North Russia, German Papers Learn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—According to the German papers, the recent Bolshevist defeat on the northern front was due to a mutiny of the Lettish regiments, who refused to fight against the British.

London, September 21.—An official despatch from British headquarters in North Russia reports:

A successful operation by naval units and Allied troops between September 1 and 17 was carried out on the River Dvina. It resulted in the sinking of two enemy ships, the capture of three guns and the infliction of heavy losses.

Baku Failure Brings Criticism In London

Collapse Of Expedition Pointed As Warning Against Quixotic Enterprises

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—There is some criticism here regarding the British expedition to Baku, the issue of which is described as a warning against quixotic enterprises. With regard to the conduct of the Armenians at Baku, it is pointed out that the Armenian hillmen have shown themselves good fighters but it is plain that the Armenians in the towns are of very different caliber.

Metz Bombardment Is Over, Says Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—An official statement in the Metz newspapers claims that the long range bombardment has ceased, owing to the counter-fire of the long range guns of Metz.

BRITISH AIR OPERATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—Air Ministry official:

Last night we dropped twelve tons of bombs.

We successfully attacked the Lanz Works at Mannheim, the wharves and factories westward of Karlsruhe, the blast-furnaces at Burbach and the aerodromes at Boulay, Frescaty and Morhange. A large fire broke out in Karlsruhe, good bursts were observed at Mannheim and we obtained direct hits on the hangars at Frescaty and Morhange.

We shot down one hostile machine. One British machine did not return.

THINK MARQUIS SAIONJI WILL TAKE PREMIERSHIP

Baron Kato Is Expected To Get Place In His Cabinet

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, September 20.—Well informed commercial circles here express the opinion that Marquis Saionji will not hesitate to accept the Premiership. It is very probable that the Saionji Cabinet will include Baron Kato.

Mr. Hara's chance of becoming Premier is nil but he may be given a portfolio in the new cabinet.

Americans In France Will Get Xmas Gifts

Red Cross Begins Preparations To Deliver 2,500,000 Presents To Boys

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 22.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Department announces that arrangements have been completed with the Red Cross providing for the delivery of Christmas packages for 2,500,000 or more American soldiers who will be in France during the holiday season. The War Department has decided to provide for the delivery of one package for each man from his nearest relative or other designated person.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Heroes All .....Bidgood
2. Overture—Giovano d'Arco .Verdi
3. Waltz—Wedding of the Winds Hall
4. Selection—Manela .....Lacocq
5. Polka—Grandmamma .Monckton
6. Selection—Coppelia .....Delibes
   (a) March of the Bell.
   (b) Waltz of the Hours.
   (c) Waltz of the Bell.
   (d) Tsardas.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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NEW TSINGTAO BEER

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GERMAN PEOPLE EXPECT DEFEAT

Depression Greatest Since War Began, Says Traveler From Berlin

BELIEVE FOCH CAN WIN

Would Cede Alsace-Lorraine To Get Peace Before Too Late

London, July 31.—A high neutral official who has just arrived at Basle from Berlin, says a despatch from Switzerland to the Daily Express, declares that in spite of all the German precautions to hide the defeat on the western front the truth is penetrating among the masses in Germany and such great depression in morale has not been seen previously during the war, which it is now considered is lost whenever Gen. Foch chooses his hour to strike.

The German people, says this neutral, want their Government to make peace by ceding Alsace-Lorraine before it is too late. The German losses in the last three months have reached nearly 1,000,000; during the last two offensives they numbered 350,000. These losses have disorganised completely the plans of the German high command. Most of the wounded are greatly depressed and demoralised.

The correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve, who was in Mannheim during the last British aerial bombardment, telegraphs that great havoc was done. He names several quarters of the city that were damaged seriously, while a considerable number of persons were killed or injured. The population of Mannheim is living in a continuous panic.

The Hague, July 30.—The German losses recently have been very great. Although the German Government endeavors to keep them secret as possible the people get to learn in the talk in the cafes among themselves that this friend or that acquaintance has been killed. All this is having a depressing effect on the masses of the population, who fully realise that the war is going against Germany. They do not speak of France and Belgium; their fury is directed against England and America, against whom it is recognised that Germany is fighting a losing battle.

Fear that the Entente Powers eventually will invade Germany is becoming a very present source of anxiety to the population of Cologne. Recently the laying of concrete foundations for heavy guns near Cologne was reported. Now similar reports come from other places where such foundations are being laid. There is no reason to doubt that these concrete foundations are measures against the possible invasion of Germany; at any rate, the people of Cologne believe they are.

Six such foundations have been excavated in Grembergerwald; they are placed apparently so as to protect the Westhoven munitions factories, and were excavated within the last three months under military supervision for the installation of heavy guns.

The people of Cologne are asking if the British and Americans are so near to Cologne that these precautions are necessary. They receive no reply, but they form their own opinion even from silence; they recognise that the tide has turned and the hour is approaching when Germany no longer will be able to hold her enemies. Therefore, they conclude, it is necessary to prepare for the worst.

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Millerand Sums Up War Aims Of French

Paris, July 30.—M. Millerand, former French Minister of War, writing in the Revue des Deux Mondes, says:

"There are five words that sum up the conditions of a peace acceptable to the Allies, 'Prussian militarism must be destroyed.'"

The former Minister places first, as an indispensable condition of Alsace-Lorraine and the satisfaction of Italy's just irredentist claims. Rumania under the Hapsburg domination must be returned to the mother country and the independence of the Czechs and the Czecho-Slovaks must be guaranteed. He lists also the restoration with reparation of Belgium, freedom for Servia and the reconstruction of Poland.

Until all these objects have been attained, he says, the United States and France will not stop.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 17, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	„	16-30
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	24-29
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-22
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Sole	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	36-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	8-15
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	14-18
Lemons	each	8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	3-8
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-16
Pears	„	8-16
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	12-16
Pumeloes	„	15-18
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.60
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.245
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	$1.70
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.Sept 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima MSept. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.Sept. 30
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 28

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle....Sept. 27

Siccawei Weather Report

22. Fine weather in our regions. Rain in the South. The barometers have rapidly risen in Northern and Central China. A cyclonic centre is progressing towards Naha Northerly winds are beginning to prevail along the whole coast.

23.—Very fine weather. Barometer still rising. Northerly breezes in our regions.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Chiyen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br	B. & S
Aug. 14	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 3	—	Japan	Maynet		
Aug. 31	—	Japan	Misaki	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Aug. 12	—	Ningpo	Ningshin	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
Sept. 10	—	Hankow	Nagata Maru	Jap.	A. P. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Taiho No. 2.	Jap.	S. Shoka
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 12	—	Tsingtao	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 13	—	Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 21	—	Swatow	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 21	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Ryoto Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Daihokubei Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Tsukuba Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fukuko Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	T.W. Co.
Sept. 22	—	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 22	—	Hankow	Tehhsing	Br.	G. & Co.
Sept. 22	—	Hankow	Kwangtah	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 22	—	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 22	—	Chefoo	Talan Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 22	—	Japan	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 22	—		Selene	Dut.	

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.35	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.16	22.00
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.21	12.04	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.32	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5.05
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW.....dep.	..	15.30						
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	8.18						
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16 29						
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55						
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50						

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20 27		..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	22.56		..
NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.00
CHINKIANG....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.20	16.06	16.16	1 00
TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.36	5.00
WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	6.15
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	7.05
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.30	19.00	21.30	..	9.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.00	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	18.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	22.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.32	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.38	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	23.0
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	23.35

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun.	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
W'sung	Sept. 10	Cruise	Ree	Br. g.b.				

Monday, September 23, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	756.35	757.27
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.78	29.81
Variation for mm 24h	−2.65	−2.23
Variation for mm 12h	−0.13	−0.20
Wind—Direction	SW	WSW
Wind—Kilom per hour	11	14
Wind—Miles	6.8	8.7
Temperature—Cen ...	26°5	23°4
Temperature—Fah ...	68.9	74.1
Humidity co:	99	88
Nebulosity 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	0.9
Rainfall inches	—	0.04

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.13*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kuhing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.36
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.06
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.44
Kuhing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.23	....	14.10	16.30	19.36
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.53	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.15*	*10.36*	*11.36*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.33*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.36	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 23, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/6=Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $4.94
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 131=Tls. 76.33
@ 73.6=Mex. $103.71
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 271
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1800
Native Interest ..... .16

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/6
London ..... Demand 5/6½
India ..... T.T. 866½
Paris ..... T.T. 728½
Paris ..... Demand 731½
New York ..... T.T. 130½
New York ..... Demand 131
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 41½
Batavia ..... T.T. 69½
Singapore ..... T.T. 42½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/7
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/8½
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 759
New York ..... o/d. 132½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Nominal
Roubles 1,450 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles ..... =Mex. $9.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @	5/0½	£1
" 1 @	685½	Francs 7.64
" 0.75 @	119½	Gold $1
" 1 @	45	Yen 2.48
" 1 @	15	Rupees 4.19
" 1 @	—	Roubles —
" 1 @	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 23, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.25
Kota Bahroes Tls. 4.50
Langkats Tls. 18.25
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1912 @ Tls. 86.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 149.00
Trams "B" Tls. 62.00
Shanghai Hotels $17.00
Unofficial
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.00 Dec.
Langkats Tls. 19.25 December
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 125.00
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 127.50
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 130.00 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.75

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Singapore Rubber Auctions

Following were the prices realised at the auctions held on September 11, and 12, 1918:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed .....@	55½/30
Smoked Good Ribbed..... „	41/38
Smoked Fine Plain ..... „	Nil
Smoked Good Plain .... „	40
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.. „	40
Unsmoked Good Ribbed. „	31½
Unsmoked Fine Plain ... „	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain... „	27
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin ..... „	55/53
Good Pale Thin ..... „	53/36
Good Pale Blanket ..... „	37/36
Good Brown Blanket .... „	34/32½
Fine Brown ..... „	39/32
Good Brown ..... „	33½/25
Good Dark ..... „	27/19½
Barky ..... „	19/12½
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed ..... „	23/12
Loose ..... „	18½
Sheet:	
Cupwashing ..... „	30/28

London Quotations: Fine Pale Crepe 2s. 2¼d.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 1½d.

Catalogued for sale: 1,967,692 lbs. (about 878 tons).

Sold: 1,501,680 lbs. (about 670 tons).

During the past week business has been done privately at prices slightly over those of last auction, and quite a strong demand was experienced at our auction which commenced yesterday morning.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 55½ cents and Fine Pale Crepe up to 55 cents, making an advance of 8 cents on the former and 7½ cents on the latter. Only very few lots of Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, however, obtained the top-price, and the average was about 53 cents, while Fine Pale Crepe was rather steadier at about 54 cents.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were very well competed for and sold about 8 to 10 cents over last week's prices.

A few lots of Plain Smoked and Unsmoked Sheet changed hands at above prices.

Fine Brown Crepe was about 4-5 cents dearer on the week, while Good Brown and Good Dark Crepes met with a still better demand and show advances of 6-7 cents. Barky Crepe improved about 3-4 cents on the week.

At the continuation of the sale this morning the market was rather easier. The average price for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet was about 52 cents, while Fine Pale Crepe was fairly steady at 54 cents. Towards the close the interest fell off, and the tendency is declining.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s. 2s. 4-15/32d.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2s. 4-3/16d.

Banks' buying rate on New York demand 56.

Meyer and Measor,

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 19.—Today Rubber price were:

Platation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2/2¾d. paid.
October to December: 2/3¼d. paid.
Tendency of market: firm.
Previous quotations: London, September 18.
Spot: 2/2½d. paid.
October to December: 2/3½d. paid.
Tendency of market: very steady.
London, September 17.
Spot: 2/2¼d. buyers.
October to December: 2/3⅝d. buyers.
Tendency of market: steady.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 23, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Langkats @ Tls. 19.00 December

Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.75 September
Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 9.00 December

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 19.—Today's Silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
Fair trade demand.
Previous quotations, London, September 18.
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. quiet.
London, September 17:
Bar Silver Spot: 39½d. steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, September 18.—According to latest return the Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent.

Proportion of Reserves to Liabilities is 18 percent.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 19.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple
Spot: 24.87d.
October: 23.34d.
December: 23.01d.

DEEP-WATER SALVAGE

Wonderful Rescues Of Sunk Merchantmen Accomplished These Days

There are three ways of circumventing the sea wolf. One is to sink him on sight; another is to build ships faster than he can destroy; a third to raise the vessels he has sent to the bottom and put them again into service. All these methods are being employed to defeat the submarine campaign, and the last named is made possible by the tremendous impetus which the war has given to the art of salvage. Little as we have heard of the feats now being performed under this rubric, the sum of them up to date makes an important and noteworthy chapter in the four-year record just about to close.

Before August, 1914, you could not plumb the salt seas with any chance of raising a vessel that had carried down with it a cargo of more than 1,500 tons. Today you can get your wire lifting-ropes around a ship that has 3,500 tons of freight in its hold and swing it sheer up to the surface. Formerly wrecks were cleared of water with the ordinary centrifugal pump, which had a lift of no more than thirty-two feet; the introduction of the submersible electric pump now makes it possible to work effectively at far greater depth. Germany's attack upon the world's shipping has led to various other new types of salvage machinery, including improved tank devices and better equipments for the diver. In the old days a perishable cargo gave off gases injurious to the worker and sometimes fatal in their effects. The recent discovery of an anti-toxic eliminates that danger, and the salvage men are able to proceed just as soon as the cargo has been sprayed with the preparation.

Private enterprise used to be relied on for floating submerged ships. In England the Admiralty salvage corps now performs this duty as a branch of the British war service. Not many years ago salvage won its chief title to fame by raising submerged bullion. Those were the days when Alexander Lambert recovered $350,000 worth of treasure from the wreck of the Alphonso XII. off the Canaries, and when a companion diver finished the job by bringing up $100,000 more. A Spaniard obtained $50,000 worth of silver bars from the wreck of the Skyro in more than 170 feet of water off the boisterous coast of Spain. Add also the romance of salvage the $200,000 secured from the Hamilla Mitchell, wrecked near Shanghai; the $750,000 in specie recovered from the Oceana, and the $1,500,000 salved in bullion from the Malabar.

Today, with the mightiest salvage equipment ever accumulated, the Admiralty corps is spending its energies on submerged merchantmen, and is intent on recovering both cargo and ship. It salved 260 vessels in 1915-17, most of them over 1,200 tons; during the present year, up to the 19th of May, it has recovered 407 ships and their valuable cargoes in home waters alone. Its latest achievement has been the lifting of a 14,000-ton vessel, which had also fallen a victim to submarine attack. The ship was pumped out and floated, and is today almost ready to resume its place in the British merchant fleet. Best of all, its precious cargo of foodstuffs, worth $15,000,000, was "very largely salved" and has already gone as stiffening into "the sinews of war."

NAVY THE NATION'S POLICY

Both Must Stay Efficient After The War, Naval Expert Says

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY

London, July 16.—Many of the officers who are in Europe to fight the Germans are looking ahead to the postbellum period. I find among them a feeling of anxiety lest Americans should relapse into softness. In military circles the opinion is very strong that we should at least keep up our navy in all conditions that may follow the declaration of peace. One of the "live wire" men in the navy, who has taken a prominent part in organising the fight against the submarine, expressed himself as follows:

"If every individual, no matter what his work, in the smallest town is efficient, all the towns, cities, counties, and States will be efficient. That will mean an efficient nation. This is a war of nations. We at the front are very small parts of the nation. We cannot be efficient if the nation behind us is not efficient.

"We in the navy are fighting for the freedom of the seas. That means that we are going to show that one criminal nation cannot run amuck and try to prevent peaceful commerce on the high seas, any more than highway robbers can expect to be allowed to hold up trains or stop travel on the high roads.

"A navy is to a nation exactly what the constable, police force, or sheriff is to a town, city, or county. When the day comes that you can dispense with your courts of justice and your police stations and county jails, then you can dispense with the navy.

"This is a small world, made up of a small number of communities called nations, some smaller and therefore weaker than others. The high seas connect them. As long as man continues to disregard the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments, law-abiding people must protect themselves with courts, and the force which backs up the courts, commonly called policemen, sheriffs, and jails—in the case of nations, called armies and navies. If we don't do it ourselves we will either have to count on some one else doing it for us, or else take our medicine and stay in our own yards.

"The navy is just as democratic as the railroads, the Post Office service, or any other national service. It is recruited equally from every part of the country. No part, east, south, west, or north is favored. Every Congressional district has an officer in the navy, the same as it has a Congressman in Congress.

"Militarism in the United States is impossible. With our public school system and other national customs the first instinct of an American is democratic, and you couldn't get that trait out of him if you tried. You might if you sent him to school from boyhood in Germany. Ninety-nine percent of the officers in the navy are products of our public schools."

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, 26th September

For 4 Nights and Matinee on Sunday, September 29th

THURBER AND THURBER

Eccentric Comedians

In a Unique Comedy Conception, introducing their Original Futurist Dance.

The following are a few of the recent Press Extracts whilst playing the World's Leading Theatres:

PARIS.

Olympia Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, sant tres originale et tres comique."—Le Galois, June 3, 1916.

Alhambra Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, eccentrique; Tres drole, sensationale, et originale." — Le Journal, June 17, 1916.

LIVERPOOL.

Empire Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians certainly baffle imagination."—Liverpool Courier, July 4, 1916.

Eccentric comedians with an abundance of originality are found in Thurber and Thurber.—The Stage London, July 6, 1916.

BIRMINGHAM.

Grand Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber are eccentric comedians of an original type."—Daily Post, July 11, 1916.

GLASGOW.

Coliseum: "Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians win their laughs by very clever means, their 'turn' is certainly meritorious." — Glasgow Herald, August 15, 1916.

SYDNEY.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber's act stands out on its own for originality, and cleverness."—The Sun, July 8, 1917.

LONDON.

Victoria Palace: "There is novelty, as well as good fun in the eccentric comicalities of Thurber and Thurber."—Daily Mail, September 9, 1916.

London Coliseum: "Thurber and Thurber put on a most diverting turn with a delightful touch of originality."—Daily Telegraph, January 16, 1916.

MANCHESTER.

Hippodrome: "As eccentric comedians. Thurber and Thurber introduce an altogether new departure in comedy creation."—Manchester Chronicle, January 30, 1917.

JOHANNESBURG.

Empire Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber's unique turn is highly diverting and decidely original."—Rand Daily Mail, May 1, 1917.

CAPE TOWN.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, besides being very funny, are wonderfully clever."—Cape Argus, May 19, 1917.

MELBOURNE.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber made an effective appearance, and were loudly applauded."—Herald, July 23, 1917.

: : ON A WORLD'S TOUR : :

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THE NEW SERIAL SUPREME

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"HOUSE OF HATE"

Featuring

PEARL WHITE AND ANTONIO MORENO

The Two Great Pathe Stars

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"THE HOODED TERROR"

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"THE EYE OF THE TIGER"

A Serial packed full of thrilling moments.

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The Artistic Wood Carver and "PRINCE PLUFF"

A bright little French comedy

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"TATTERLEY"

By Tom Gallon

Featuring CHARLES ROCK

The finest actor ever seen in Drury Lane

Time and Prices as usual

VICTORIA THEATRE

Paramount Pictures

PROGRAMME

For Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th

SHOWING

"The Black Wolf"

In Five Parts

From the play by JEAN BARRYMORE

A stirring tale of Sunny Spain, with the great romantic Actor

Lou-Tellegen

Showing on Friday 27th

"THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID"

SHOWING

at the

Olympic Theatre

on

September 24th, 25th and 26th

Marguerite Clark

IN

"The Goose Girl"

A Drama of Love and Adventure in Realms of Romance

On Friday, 27th

"The Slave Market"

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY 23RD, 24TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER.

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"

Featuring Mrs. Fiske.

America's Most Distinguished Actress.

Produced by the Famous Players Corporation.

Five Parts.

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In 15 Wonderful Episodes

Featuring

Thomas Chatterton and Hansen Juanita

Supported by a Great Company of well known Actors and Beautiful Women.

Thrills—Thrills and Gorgeous Beauty

Fascinating plot with its gigantic web of Mystery, Intrigue and Stupendous Adventure.

On Thursday, September 26th.

The Yiddish Operette Co.

Presenting the Play in 4 Acts

"The Wise Scholar"

On Friday, September 27th.

Showing Episodes 3 and 4 of the

"Secret of the Submarine"

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Haiphong	New York	Burma)
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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

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A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

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Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
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Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot,
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 80,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique,
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairy	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

F. KENJOU, Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $1,250,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shangha
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund. 978

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1918.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credits granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eng.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	14.00	4				12.30
Tsingtao & Dairy	Sakaki mart	11. 0		..	..	..	10.30
Swatow, Honkong & Canton	Wingsang	11.00		..	..	..	10.30
Swatow and Hongkong			11.00			..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	4 00				..	21.00
Ningpo and Wenchow.. ..	Kwangchi	21 00	..	..			21.00
Foochow	Heinchi	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Kwangtah	11.00	..	..		..	21.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day	Train		7.00				17.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)			16.00				..
Hankow		..	17.00				..
Ningpo			15.00				..
Tomorrow							
Nisaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.			17.00				17.00
Amoy and Hongkong ..		..	17.00		..		..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..				1.00
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..				21.00
Thursday, Sept. 26.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fungchow	9.00	9.00	..			8.30
Japan ports	Yamashiro m	8.00	7.00	..			17.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.					20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00		..			21.00
Friday, Sept. 27.							
Japan and America via Moji	Takeshima m.					20.00	19.30
Japan Ports.. ..	do	18.0	17.00				17.00
Saturday, Sept. 28.							
Swatow ..		..	17.00				..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada or U.S.A. ..		..	15.3	..	..	..	15.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager

中華銀行 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in Foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tatee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf today about 8 a.m.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, September 27, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Saturday, September 28, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Glenavy .. .. Aug. 18
Kawachi Maru ..... Sept. 3
Sado Maru ..... Aug. 16
Inaba Maru.... ..... Sept. 22
For Liverpool etc.
Priam ..... Aug. 18
Arestes ..... Sept. 20
For San Francisco
Korea Maru ..... Aug. 21
Siberia Maru..... Sept. 8
China ..... Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru ..... Sept. 13
Colombia ..... Sept. 15
For Seattle
Grayson ..... Aug. 20
Fushimi Maru ..... Sept. 15
For Tacoma:
Suwa Maru ..... Aug. 23
Altai Maru ..... Aug. 26
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 8
For Vancouver
Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 19
For Marseilles
Fukura Maru ..... Sept. 8
For Port Said:—
Andre Leben ..... Aug. 24
Sphinx ..... Sept. 8
For Italy, etc:
Roma ..... Sept. 12
For Bombay:
Dunera ..... Sept. 15

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept.	25 —	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept.	27 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept.	29 —	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	10 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	6 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct.	12 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	22 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	27 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	28 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	3 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	15 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	21 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	28 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept.	27 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	28 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	1 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	4 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	8 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	14 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16 —,	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	Marseilles	Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept.	24	M.N.	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	24	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	25	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	25	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
Sept.	25	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept.	26	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	27	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.
Sept.	27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Br. C.P.R.
Sept.	29	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	29	D.L.	Amoy, and Swatow	Singan	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept.	24	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Sept.	24	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	24	noon	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	27	3.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Sept.	28	10.0	*W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Oct.	1	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Oct.	4	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Sept.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	25	M.N.	Hankow	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Sept.	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Sept.	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Sept.	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept.	23 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	23 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept.	23 —	Wenchow	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	23 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	23 —	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept.	23 —	Chefoo	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	23 —	Hongkong	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	23 —	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept.	23 —	Tsingtao	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept.	23 —	Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept.	23 —	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	23 —	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	23	— Hongkong and Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	23	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	23	— Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	23	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept.	23	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	23	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, September 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Horokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takeita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, September 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONGN.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, September 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and MANILA.—The S.S. **Volunteer** will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong on or about September 27th. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Bldg.)

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, October 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 3, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago **Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at ———The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 24, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, September 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 1, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 8, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Friday, September 27, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. **Inenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungkiang** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 1F The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Oct. 12	S.S. VENEZUELA	Sept. 21
		S.S. ECUADOR	Oct. 19

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Soiano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 6	Oct. 8
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KEELUNG MARU	(1,569 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 1	Oct. 3

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

M. SHIMAMURA.
Mangager.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. Central 4234 and 4235

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Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
†Key West	Sept. 20	Monteagle	Sept. 27
Monteagle	Oct. 10	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Dec. 9
Monteagle	Dec. 19	Empress of Japan	Dec. 24

† Cargo Only

• Monteagle calls at Moji

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYU MARU	For San Francisco	October 6
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 3
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 15
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	November 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and al. other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steampship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

• S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	27th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	21st

• S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C CHARMAN
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
IYO MARU	12,500	
KITANO MARU	16,000	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29
HATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 1
YATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Oct. 8

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki,	Oct. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia. (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	13,500	Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2028	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1960	1030
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	738
2359	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1920	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1139	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1149	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	‡	—	—	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2041	—	236	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	818	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	600	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	318	—	631	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2338	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	427	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	853	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1647	1132	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2200	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
900	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1008	1438	2238	a. Tsinangchow d.	528	1128	1858	648	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

LOWER HOUSE PASSES HUGE WAR TAX BILL

G.$810,200,000 Must Be Raised By Internal Revenue This Year

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The House of Representatives has passed the War Revenue Bill designed to raise by taxation approximately G.$810,200,000 of the four or more billions needed by the nation for the current year. The huge measure is the largest of its kind in the history of any nation.

The bill was passed by unanimous vote, and now goes to the Senate.

Serbs Penetrate Thirty Miles Deep

(Continued from Page 1)

the majority of the enemy's heavy artillery.

A heavy fire, possibly preluding a new offensive, has started on the left wing in the Italian and French sector.

The Serbs have now advanced thirty miles and their cavalry has left Poloshke and is advancing in the valley of the Vadar.

Bulgars Retreat In Disorder

The Bulgars are retreating in disorder towards the Cerna near the Middle Vardar and the first Bulgar Army, comprising fifty battalions, has been completely defeated.

Reuter's agency learns that, according to the latest reports from Salonika, the Servians, pushing across the Cerna, are continuing their advance on Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base. They have also made progress on the right of the Cerna, capturing Mrezecko and are now advancing on Konopishto.

A Servian official communique reports:

Our advance continues. We have passed the line Blatet-Tchemeske-Belashnitza.

The enemy has evacuated the River Cerna and we are crossing to the left bank. The Bulgarians are burning their stores and camps.

Our prisoners exceed 5,000. A further ten guns have been captured, most of them of heavy caliber, and quantities of material.

Several villages have been captured.

15-Kilometer Advance In Day

London, September 21.—The Servian official communique issued yesterday reports.

Our advance north in one day exceeded fifteen kilometers.

Our infantry has passed the line Krnievo, Stragove, Dragojel and Polochko and our cavalry are north of this line. More than ten villages have been liberated in one day.

In the bend of the Cerna we have taken the village of Godiya.

Our aviators without ceasing are bombing the retreating enemy.

We have taken great numbers of prisoners.

Soldiers from New Servia who had been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army are discarding their arms and transferring to our side.

Germans Put Bold Face On Defeat In Balkans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Koelnische Volkszeitung states that even if further territory is abandoned in Macedonia that need not cause uneasiness. "We understand that fresh Bulgarian troops will reach the front."

U. S. War Stamps Sale Is $109,000,000

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Treasury Department announces that the August sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps amounted to G.$109,633,000 making the total sales G.$618,261,000, with an average per capita holding of G.$6.40.

Holland Stops Export Of All Foodstuffs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 21.—It is reported that the export of all foodstuffs and everything connected with the Dutch Food Supply has been stopped.

382 DEAD IN EXPLOSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 21.—A message from Vienna states that 382 persons were killed and many badly injured in the recent explosion at Woellersdorff ammunition factory in Vienna.

Major-General Dickman And Staff In France

MAJOR GEN. DICKMAN AND STAFF. © COURT. PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE IN U.S.

Major-General J. T. Dickman and staff reviewing an infantry division in France. General Dickman is shown in the center foreground.

SPINNERS WILL VOTE ON CALLING OFF STRIKE

Majority At Conference Favor Resumption Of Work But Decide On Referendum

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September, 19.—The great majority of the delegates at the meetings held in Manchester of representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association and special representatives favored the speedy resumption of work, but the proceedings were adjourned until the 20th in accordance with the wishes of the minority in order to allow the issue to be submitted to districts.

HOLLAND AND AUSTRIA NEGOTIATING TREATY

Petroleum And Sugar To Be Exchanged For Trade Credit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 21.—A telegram from Vienna to the Dutch press states that negotiations are proceeding favorably between Holland and Austria by means of which Austria will supply 5,000 tons of petroleum and large quantities of sugar and Holland will give a trade credit in guilders.

13 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed In Italy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—An official communique from the British headquarters in Italy states that thirteen enemy aircraft have been destroyed. Otherwise there is nothing of note to report.

News Brevities

A German subject named Wendt was fined $20 in the Mixed Court yesterday for failure to report at Bubbling Well Police station on September 15 to have his permit checked. Sub-Inspector Aiers said that it was the man's fifth offense. The defendant said that he was moving and forgot to register.

• • •

The mutilated body of a Chinese was found in a wooden box in a field off Great Western Road yesterday afternoon by a Sikh trooper. The Chinese officials were notified by Settlement Police and took charge of the body.

• • •

Dr. J. A. Diaz, Filipino physician, was tried in the U. S. Court for China yesterday on charges of perjury, forgery, larceny and assault. Judge Lobingier reserved his decision.

• • •

The case of Li Tay-o vs the Manchuria-American Trading Company on action of contract for Taels 1,500 has been set for Friday morning in the United States Court.

• • •

The case brought by Mr. H. Forrester against Messrs. Frank Clark and Thomas Scanlon on a charge of trespassing was dismissed by Consul R. P. Tenney, acting judicially, in the American Consular Court yesterday afternoon.

• • •

The consecration ceremony for the new parish church of the Church of Our Savior on Dixwell Road will be conducted next Tuesday, October 1, at 10 a.m.

• • •

Wong Ah-sai took his wife out sampanning Sunday afternoon and after an argument with the spouse tossed her into the briny. A nearby sampan man heard the gurgles and cries for help and rescued the woman. A third sampan man jumped on Wong, took him back to Shanghai and turned him over to a cop. The party of the second part is at St. Luke's Hospital.

• • •

Lieutenant C. T. Tod, King's Own Scottish Borderers, was admitted to the British Red Cross Hospital at Wimeroux on September 21 with a severe wound in the scalp, according to a cable received at Shanghai from the War Office. Lieutenant Tod was formerly connected with Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

• • •

Mr. F. Alan Robinson will carry on the duties of Mr. G. W. King, registrar of the British Supreme Court, during the absence of Mr. King, who left for England Sunday.

• • •

The new Chinese Y. M. C. A. building, 71 Bridge Street, Hongkong, will be formally opened October 10.

• • •

The Executive Board of the American Woman's Club will meet at 10 a.m. today at the Carlton Cafe.

• • •

Daily concerts in the lobby during the afternoon tea hours, 5 to 7 p.m., commenced yesterday at the Astor House.

• • •

Two Chinese complainants in an assault case in the Mixed Court yesterday accused a Chinese Police Constable with inciting their assailants to the attack. One testified that the C. P. C. had demanded payment of $2, a similar payment having been made a year ago, and when refused sent three men to commit the assault. The three men were given sentences of 14 days each.

• • •

Two Chinese caught while trying to rob the home of Mrs. T. Spedding, 57 Avenue Road, received sentences of 2 years and 4 years each and expulsion in the Mixed Court yesterday. The man drawing the longer term had ten previous convictions and when asked why he had returned to the Settlement after being expelled replied frankly that he came to steal.

• • •

The tide in the Whangpoo yesterday reached a high water mark not touched for the last thirteen years. It flowed over the stone breakwater and into the Bund Gardens for a short distance and at 3 p.m. registered at the 12 foot 8 inch mark on the tide gauge. This is the second highest tide ever recorded here and is 4 feet 8 inches over ordinary high tide mark.

Pacific Mail Agent Is Sent To Calcutta

Mr. B.C. Haile Leaves Here In November To Establish Agency In India Port

Mr. B. C. Haile, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here, has been transferred to Calcutta, where he will establish an agency for the Pacific Mail. Mr. Haile will leave here on the Colombia in November.

Mr. Walter Johnstone comes here from San Francisco as the Shanghai agent while Mr. H. K. Stelker of the Yokohama office has been assigned here as chief clerk. Mr. John B. Crow remains as cashier and Mr. S. W. Wilkens, who arrived from Japan on the Venezuela, has been assigned to the local office.

SHIP AUTOMOBILES IN GONDOLA FREIGHT CARS

Cadillac Company Rigs Special Attachment For Hoisting Its Machines Into Rail Carriers

"If you can get them out, we will put them in," is the promise of the Cadillac Motor Car Company to its dealers, with reference to making shipments in tight-end gondola freight cars. These are now available for motor car shipment, with the coming of spring and the release of many cars of this type which carried coal all winter. Practically no automobile-type freight cars are available in the United States.

So far 92 tight-end gondola cars, carrying two automobiles each, have been sent forward from the Cadillac factory. A larger number of drop-end gondolas, which are much more simple to load and unload, have been used. For the loading of the tight-ened cars, the company has devised special lifted cranes, and on the automobiles special attachments to which the fall chains are attached. Cloth covers and tarpaulins protect the open-top automobiles in shipment, and a substantial wood framework is built around the enclosed types which are shipped in gondolas.

The drive-away remains the most simple and satisfactory solution of the problem of getting automobiles from the factory to dealers' territories which are within driving distance. Distributors are organising themselves efficiently to handle drive-aways. Between January 1 and April 6, a total of 436 cars were driven away from the Cadillac factory. Calculating two automobiles per freight carload, this plan diverted 218 freight cars for shipment of other goods.

NOTED AUTO MAN KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Francis E. Stanley, Pioneer Steam Car Maker, Dies When Machine Turns Turtle

Salem, Massachuetts, July 25.—Francis E. Stanley, pioneer automobile manufacturer and ex-president of the Stanley Motor Carriage company of Newton, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon when the automobile he was driving on the Newburyport turnpike, overturned about 2½ miles from the Topsfield line near here.

He was pinned under the car and his chest crushed so badly that he died while being taken to the Beverly hospital. He did not regain consciousness. The body was taken to Schell's undertaking rooms at Ipswich.

Stanley was alone when the accident occurred. He was proceeding toward Boston at a high rate of speed. The turnpike at this point becomes a hill. As his car topped the hill he apparently lost control. It swerved toward the left, narrowly escaping collision with two other cars, and climbed an embankment. Upon reaching the top, it overturned.

The auto was a five-passenger steam car. The windshield was crushed almost flat.

Mr. Stanley was born in Kingsfield, Me., and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He was educated in the village school and later attended the State Normal school, following which he became a teacher and taught in various schools in his section until his marriage. Shortly after this, with his brother, Freelan O. Stanley, he opened a photographic studio in Lewiston.

Shortly after this, dry plates began to be used and the Stanley brothers devoted themselves to the perfection of this improvement. They called their product the Stanley dry plates. So great became the demand for these that they moved their factory from Lewiston to Newton.

In 1897 there appeared the first Stanley steam motor car on the streets of Newton, and ever since have been manufactured there.

Francis E. Stanley was one of the first men to inaugurate motor racing in the East. In 1904 he gained nation-wide prominence by being the first chauffeur to drive a motor car up Mt. Washington.

He, with his brother, built the first motor carriage to travel two miles in less than a minute. This was done by Fred Marriott, who some little time later was severely injured while driving one of Stanley's cars. The latter then withdrew his cars from the racing game.

When other automobile manufacturers in Europe and America shifted from the steam type of motor car to the gasoline type, the Stanleys steadfastly held to the former style.

In June of last year Mr. Stanley resigned the presidency of the Stanley company and Prescott Warren, a son-in-law, was elected to the position.

His home in Newton was at 638 Center street. He is survived by his wife, who was Augusta M. Walker; a son, Raymond Walker Stanley, now in military service; two daughters, Mrs. Prescott Warren and Mrs. Edward M. Hallett of Newton, and seven grandchildren. Mr. Stanley was a member of several Newton clubs.

(Mrs. Hallett's husband was Edward Hallett, a former resident of Church street, Salem.)

Business and Official Notices

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

BRISTLES

WIDLER & CO. 太平公司 W CHUNGKING

SKINS

Born 1915 — Still existing

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.

19444

Change of Address

The undersigned beg to announce that, commencing October 1st next, their offices will be removed to No. 1 Hongkong Road, where all communications should be addressed.

WILLIAM JACKS AND CO.
Telephone No. "Central 2796."

19447

British Corporation

Please note that Mr. W. S. Campbell has resigned the Surveyorship of the British Corporation Register of Shipping for Shanghai and District and from the 10th day of September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H. Tricker has been appointed as their Surveyor.

(Address): 7 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

By Order of the Secretary of British Corporation.

19445

ASTOR GRILL
(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner
Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund

NOTICE

We beg to notify that Mr. Charles Stone is no longer in our employ, and has had no connection with our firm since May 1, 1918.

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

19409.

WESTERN BRANCH Tel. 5346
171 AVE JOFFRE
(Founded in 1901)
V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators
9 BUBBLING WELL RD
TELEPHONE 1710

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

ANNOUNCEMENT

The management of the

Astor House Hotel

announce that, commencing Monday, September 23rd, they will hold

Daily Concerts

in the Hotel Lobby from 5-7 p.m. in conjunction with the afternoon tea.

Astor House Hotel Orchestra

F. Tolentine, Conductor.

WARNING

The public are requested when purchasing

COLGATE'S

SOAPS, SCENTS, POWDER, ETC.
to BEWARE of
the imitations placed on this
MARKET
Agents: ANDREWS & GEORGE
1 Foochow Road

19396

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Exchange Bank of China

begs to announce to the public the opening of its spacious office, 41 Kiangse Road, for general business

On September 25th

We undertake to do exchange business of every description with all foreign countries such as T./T, buying and selling of specie; issuing letters of credit, etc., etc.

Domestic exchange business is also solicited. Rate of Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits upon application.

Loans can be arranged upon approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000,000.00

Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Foreign Exchange business will not be transacted till further notice on account of the late arrival of some of the staff.

Telephone, Central 1941. 41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

19385

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Nut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

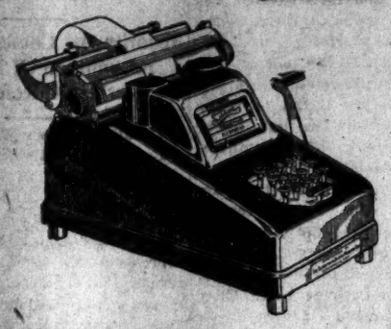
Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Dr. James Yuking
Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Rd.
Special rates to men in uniform.

WANTED Steam Heating apparatus complete with Radiators and Boilers. Please send quotations to Box No. 445, c/o office of this paper.

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE



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¶ SELF COLUMN FINDER
¶ LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT
¶ EXCLUSIVE CORRECTION FEATURES

The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring.

Telephone for demonstration

Phone Central 4778 — **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co** — Phone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

STEWART
V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.
Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.
Made to fit any type of motor.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 2329

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic with bath attached also small room, facing garden. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102.

19441

MASSAGE

RUSSIAN LADY (Petrograd graduate), experienced masseuse. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility, strengthening of muscles and nerves. Development of weak children a speciality. Mme. M. Naoumova, Palace Hotel, Room No. 321.

19431.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, 4 very large rooms with godowns, hardwood floors, steam heat, suit large firm. Rent Taels 250. Apply premises or J. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

19359

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in English, Spanish and drawing, given by young lady. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

19412 S. 28.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select Central locality. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

19429 S. 27.

TO LET, in well-furnished private home in Western district, superior accommodation for married couple. Garden and tennis. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

19433 S. 25.

WANTED, American bachelor to join another in most comfortable rooms; good home, excellent table, fine tennis court. $90, all inclusive. Free now. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.

19410 S. 23.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, house in Bubbling Well Road. Enquire Wm. Katz and Co.

19393 S. 24.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern baths, hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises.

19358

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished. six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

19323 S.26

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

19240.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

19163

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by American bachelor, furnished room, with or without board, near French Park or Central. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

19451 S-26

ADVERTISER requires front room, preferably down Park Lane. Free use of garden desirable. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

19440 S-29

WANTED to rent, small room in Central district for storage purpose. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

19388 S. 25.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with one month of experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

19450 S-26

AN American stenographer desires change of occupation (office work of any kind except stenographic) for one year, beginning November 1st. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

19453 S-24

YOUNG CHINESE, good in English, with knowlege of shorthand and typing, desires position. Good typist, just qualified in shorthand. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

19420 S. 24.

WANTED, position by a lady steno-typist and filing clerk. Beginner. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

19415 S. 27.

A BRITISH lady, experienced nurse or masseuse, would like to make engagements from 9-12 every day except Saturday. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

19400 S. 26.

DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.

19448 O-6

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Services of an efficient steno-typist, to start work at once. Apply to The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road.

19452

DRAFTSMAN WANTED, mechanical, one experienced with dies preferred; Chinese or Eurasian. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

19438 S-25

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One set "Historian's History of the World," $50; one complete set Dickens' Works, $25; one complete set Guy de Maupassant's works, $25. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

19449 S-24

BLOWER WANTED, delivering about 2,000 cubic feet of air at 1 lb. pressure. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

19438 S-25

BARGAIN SALE: "Smith Flyer" car, practically new, excellent condition. Tls. 150. Owner has bought larger car. Address C. W., 15B Jessfield Road.

19439 S-24

FOR SALE: Columbia graphonola (mahogany cased) in excellent condition, together with 30 fairly new Victor and Red Seal records. Bargain, $90. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

19442 S-26

FOR SALE: 250-3000 Savage Hi-Power rifle, .22 Remington repeating rifle, Winchester .12 Repeating shot-gun, .38 Colt revolver. Special equipment and ammunition. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

19418 S. 25.

WANTED Oriental Rugs (Persian or Turkish). State size and price. Reply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

19411 S. 24.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13